Regd.

Justice

(With which THE NEW TIMES is Incorporated)

No. 210] MADRAS, TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 7, 1937 HALF ANNA

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SEE MADRAS WEEKLY NOTES

FOR

The Latest Case Law and for Certainty

—:(O):—

SOME OF THE MANY OPINIONS

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—(:o:)—

A DAILY GROWING JOURNAL.

1934 Volume contains 493 cases; nearly 200 cases did not appear anywhere at that date.

1935 Volume contains 627 cases; nearly 250 cases did not appear anywhere at that date.

1936 Volume ending June contains 283; nearly 135 cases have not appeared anywhere so far.

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MADRAS WEEKLY NOTES, 5, Thambu Chetty St., MADRAS.

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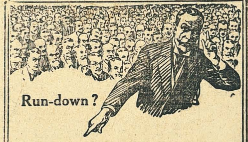

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MADRAS CORPORATION BROADCASTING

Programme of music to be broadcast from the Studio at Ripon Buildings, Madras.

Call Sign: V. U. M.

Wavelength: 390 metres.

Wednesday, Sept. 8.

5-30—7-30 p.m.—Mr. Desamangalam K. R. Venkateswara Iyer—South Indian Music (Veena).

Thursday, Sept. 9.

4—4-30 p.m.—Music lessons for school children by Srimathi N. Lakshmiammal Song (1) Seethapathey—Ragam Kamas—Athi Thalam. Song (2) Tiruttanimalai—Ragam Saveri—Athi Thalam.

5-30—7-30 p. m.—Mr. Sharifali Khan—Hindustani Music (Vocal).

CITY HEALTH PROPAGANDA

Madras, Sept 9.

The following is the programme of Health Propaganda work of the Corporation with magic lantern demonstration in the City of Madras, at 6-30 p.m. to-morrow.

NORTH RANGE

Leprosy.—At Jutka Cheri, Elephant Gate, 16th Division.

Cholera.—At Vinayaga Kuppam, Royapuram.

SOUTH RANGE

Small pox.—At Adilakshmi Hutting Ground, 19th Division.

Ventilation.—At Muthu Gramani Street, Mylapore, 39th Division.

CHILD WELFARE SCHEME

The following is the programme of Health Propaganda work of the Child Welfare Scheme, Corporation of Madras, with magic lantern demonstrations in the City of Madras at 5 p.m. and 3 p.m. to-morrow.

Leprosy.—At 48, Bazaar Road, Mylapore.

Cholera (Oral) —At Kalia Paracheri, Triplicane.

Madras Cricket League

Fixtures For Wednesday

Madras Sept. 7.

The following matches are posted to be played on Wednesday, September 8, in connection with the Madras Cricket League Tournament:

"A" Division

The S. I. A. A. vs. the Mambalam Cricket Club at the S.I.A.A. grounds.

The Madras Eastern Club vs. the Minerva Club at the Old Engineering College grounds.

MADRAS UNIVERSITY EXAMINATIONS

Issue Of Hall Tickets

Madras, Sept. 7.

The following notification has been issued by the University of Madras regarding the issue of Hall Tickets for the ensuing examinations:

Men Candidates

Intermediate, L. T., F. L. and B. L. Examinations at the University Examination Hall, Marina. Hall Tickets will be issued from the University Buildings, Chepauk.

B.A., B.A. (Hons) Preliminary, B. Sc and B. Sc. (Hons) Part 1 at the E. L. M. Fabricius High School, Purasawalkam, Hall Tickets will be issued from the School.

Women Candidates

Intermediate, B. A., B. A. (Hons) Preliminary, B. Sc. and L. T. at the Queen Mary's College. Hall Tickets will be issued from the College.

Candidates from local colleges appearing for the Examinations for the first time should obtain their Hall Tickets from the Principals of their colleges within three days before the commencement of the Examination. Other candidates should obtain their hall tickets as indicated above.

COMBINED COLLEGES BEAT MYLAPORE RECREATION

:(o):

Great Bowling By B. S. Krishna Rao

:(o):

HARIDOSS IN TWO BRIGHT PARTNERSHIPS

Madras, Sept. 7.

The match between the Combined Colleges and the Mylapore Recreation Club was a personal triumph for Mr. B. S. Krishna Rao of the Madras Christian College. He took six wickets for 20 runs in seven overs, one of which was a maiden.

The College batting was steady, five of the seven batsmen reaching double figures. There were two good partnerships in the innings. Haridoss and Hogg put on 48 runs for the fourth wicket, then Haridoss and Sathe realised a similar total for the fifth wicket. Haridoss was top-scorer with 41. He played a sound innings hitting three 4's.

The Colleges declared at 174 for 7 wickets at 3-15 p.m. leaving their opponents two-and-a-half hours' play. Mylapore began badly, losing their first wicket at 13, but Pattabhiraman and Doraiswamy raised the score to 50.

In the last over before the tea interval, Pattabhiraman, in trying to turn a full toss from Krishna Rao to leg, mistimed his stroke and the ball rose up and hit him in the face. He retired taking no further part in the match.

On resumption after tea, Doraiswamy, who had made 34, was caught off Krishna Rao at 91. Bhadradri made 21 in a breezy innings. After his dismissal the side collapsed for 104 runs.

The scores.

Combined Colleges

P. V. Lakshmanan, b P. S. Ramachandran ... 29
T. M. Ramamurthy, l.b.w., b P. S. Ramachandran ... 21
A. K. Haridoss, not out ... 41
Ambrose, l.b.w., b P. S. Ramachandran ... 7
L. M. Hogg, b P. S. Ramachandran ... 21
M. Sathe, b C. R. Pattabhiraman ... 28
P. K. Jayaram, c C. R. Pattabhiraman, b P. S. Ramachandran ... 6
R. M. Mahadevan, l.b.w., b C. R. Pattabhiraman ... 0
Extras ... 21

Total (for 7 dec.) ... 174

Bowling Analysis

	O.	M.	R.	W.
P. S. Ramachandran ...	24	9	41	5
A. V. Rajagopalan ...	9	2	23	0
G. Parthasarthy	16	2	47	0
M. S. Balasundaram ...	10	2	26	0
D. Mahadevan ...	4	0	7	0
C. R. Pattabhiraman ...	3'2	0	9	2

Mylapore Recreation Club

T. M. Doraiswamy, c Jayaram, b Krishna Rao ... 34
V.S. Raghavan, b Haridoss... 8
C.R. Pattabhiraman, retired hurt ... 22
B. S. Bhadradri, c Sathe, b Krishna Rao ... 21
Sambandam, c and b Krishna Rao ... 3
G. Parthasarathy, l.b.w. (N), b Narayanaswamy ... 10
A. V. Rajagopalan, l.b.w., b Narayanaswamy ... 0
Dorairajan, c Hogg, b Krishna Rao ... 0
M.S. Balasundaram not out 0
D. Mahadevan, b Krishna Rao 0
P.S. Ramachandran, c Jayaram, b Krishna Rao ... 0
Extras ... 6

Total ... 104

Bowling Analysis

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Haridoss (Engineering) ...	5	0	18	1
Mahadevan ...	6	0	22	0
B.S. Krishna Rao ...	7	1	20	6
Narayanaswamy ...	10	2	26	2
Sathe ...	3	0	12	0

Spencer's Sports Beat Trades Staff Club

In a practice match on their home ground, the Spencre's Sports Club scored an easy victory over the Trades Staff Club.

Spencer's ... 180
(Madhava Rao 44; Chahravarthi 28; Chakrapani 21; Rangarajan 26: Chandra 22; Peter 6 for 70; Madurai 2 for 48).

Trades Staff ... 53
(Easwaramurthi 23; Mohanababu 5 for 8; Rangarajan 3 for 27).

Win For T. R. C.

The Triplicane Recreation Club by beating the Mambalam Cricket Club on the Cristian College ground yesterday scored their third victory in the "A" Division of the Madras Cricket League.

For the Mambalam Club, Seshadri captured all the 3 wickets.

Thus T.R.C. won by 7 wickets.

Scores:

Mambalam Cricket Club ... 64
(Balasubramaiam 43; N. V. Rangaswamy 5 for 19; J. M. Lal 3 for 26).

T.R.C. (for 3 wkts.) ... 89
(Narayanan 36, not out; Mahadevan 28, not out).

Another Win for T.C.C.

Playing on the Medical College ground yesterday in the "A" division of the Madras Cricket League, the Triplicane Cricket Club beat the Triplicane Sports Club by a large margin of 110 runs.

Scores:

T. C. C. (for 4 dec.) ... 152
T. S. C. ... 42

Cricket Blue Club Beaten

The MylaporeUnited Club met the Cricket Blue Club in the "C" Division of the Madras Cricket League and won by 25 runs.

Scores:

Mylapore United Club (for 7 dec.) ... 74
(P. R. Balasubramanian 26; Narayanachari 12, not out; Sankaranarayanan 2 for 7).

Cricket Blue Club ... 49
(B. Lakshmanan 48; G. Sham Lal 6 for 18; M.S. Manian 4 for 7).

3-Wicket Win for Mahomedan College

The Mahomedan College beat the Muslim Gymkhana in a half-day fixture on Saturday, by three wickets.

Scores:

Muslim Gymkhana ... 107
(Mashaulla 27; Syed Ismani; Mustapha Ali 27, not out; Puacha 5 for 28).

Mahomedan College (for 7 wkts.) ... 113
(Mahomed Mohiddin 52, not out; N. H. Curda 19; Syed Murtuza 13).

Victory By 45 Runs

The Young Men's Athletic Association beat the Egmore Cricket Club in the "C" Division of Madras Cricket League on the Spur Tank ground yesterday by 45 runs.

A feature of the day's play was the all-round display of T. Parthasarathy and the fine bowling of M. Nainadorai.

Scores:

Y.M.A.A. ... 75
(T. Parthasarathy 19; S. D. Nathan 20; K. A. K. Murthy 10; Rajakumar 3 for 5; Ganesan 2 for 22).

E.C.C. ... 30
(Venugopal 12; T. Parthasarathy 4 for 12; M. Nainadorai 5 for 9).

Minerva's 7th Consecutive Win

The Minerva Cricket Club, League Champions, scored their seventh consecutive win yesterday at the expense of the Mylapore Recreation Club "B" in the "A" Division of the Cricket League Championship.

Ram Singh had a lot to do in Minerva's victory. Besides hitting up 58 runs in attractive style, he bowled in his best form taking 4 wickets for 5 runs.

Minerva hit up the good total of 199 runs. Besides Ram Singh's 58, Mohanan made 25, Narayanaswamy 26, Gopal 19 and Sayers 16.

For Mylapore, Rajagopalan took 5 wickets for 60 runs.

The Mylapore batsmen could do nothing against slow bowlers and Ram Singh and Parankusam dismissed them for 58 runs. The latter bowler tock 4 wickets for 26 runs.

A Drawn Game

On Saturday on the Y. M. C.A. ground the Eccentrics drew with the home side.

Eccentrics (for 6 dec.) ... 128
(Mohanam 44; Ramiah 21; Sampath 20; V. R. Lakshmiratan 12; Daly 2 for 57; B. R. Nayudu 2 for 25.)

Y. M. C. A. (for 8 wkts.) ... 106
(Daly 22; Lakshmiratan 3 for 41; Narayanaswami 3 for 26.)

Hat-Trick For Venkatesan

In a cricket match played on the Saidapet ground, the Nungambakam Sports Club beat the Saidapet Gymkhana by 106 runs.

Scores:

Nungambakam Sports Club (for 6 dec.) ... 146
(Raghava Rao 42; Ganesan 26; Deenadayalu 25, not out; Pandurangam 3 for 42).

Saidapet Gymkhana ... 40
(Venkataratnam 13; Venkatesan 6 for 9 including the hat-trick, Kalyanasundaram 3 for 10).

Presidency Beat Teachers

Madras, Sept. 6.

In the Inter-Collegiate Cricket Tournament on Saturday, the Teachers' College, Saidapet, were defeated by the Madras Presidency College.

Batting first, the Teachers were all out for 43 runs, of which Venkatraman and Devakataksham were responsible for 19 and 11, respectively.

P. V. Varadan returned the best analysis of 5 wickets for 4 runs, while Mahadevan took 3 for 22.

The Presidency College made 53 for 5 wickets. P. K. Jayaraman, Varadan and Swaminathan scored 15, 12 and 11, respectively.

Christian Beat Law

The Christian College, Tambaram, scored a well deserved victory over the Law College on Saturdaa. Having first innings the Law College made 97 runs, Varadachari scoring 22 and Srinivasa Raghavan 20. H. Krishna Rao took 4 wickets for 24 runs and Spitteler and Belliappa 2 each for 11 and 26 runs respectively.

The Christian Collegd replied with 107 runs for the loss of one wicket when stumps were drawn for the day. The run-getters were H. A. Spittleter 46 (not out) and Ramakrishnan 37 (not out).

ENGLISH LEAGUE FOOTBALL

Three Drawn Games In First Division

BIG WIN FOR STOKE CITY

London, Sept. 6.

The following are the results of the matches played to-day in the English Football League:

First Division

Bolton 3, Blackpool 0.
Charlton 0, Grimsby 0.
Preston 1, Brentford 1.
Stoke City 4, West Bromwich 0.
Wolverhampton 2, Derby 2.

Second Division

Aston Villa 4, Luton 1.
Bransley 3, Newcastle 0.
Bradford 3, Norwich 0.
Burnley 0, Sheffield Wednesday 1.
Sheffield United 2, Bury 1.
Stockport 1, Nottinghamshire 0.
Swansea 0, West Ham 0.

Third Division (Southern Section)

Northampton 2, Bristol Rovers 0.

Third Division (Northern Section)

Accrington 2, Hartlepools 1.
Hull 4, Barrow 0.
Lincoln 7, Wrexham 1.
Oldham 3, Darlington 0.
Rotherham 4, Halifax 1.—Reuter.

Annamalai Win A[illegible]

MEDICALS BEATEN BY THRE[E] GOALS TO ONE

Madras, Sept. 6.

The Annamalai University football team completed their tour in Madras by beating the Medical College on the latter's ground by three goals to one.

The visitors held a big territorial advantage but their efforts at scoring were nullified by too much individual play. The Medicals showed no combination whatever.

At half-time the teams were on level terms with a goal each Krishna Rao scoring for the visitors and William for the Medicals.

Play in the second half was very poor, there being scarcely any good movement. Five minutes before the end the visitors scored two goals Shaik Saheb and Krishna Rao being responsible.

New Zealanders Beat Minor Countries

KERR'S CENTURY

London, Sept. 6.

In the match between Minor Counties and the NewZealanders which began on September 4 the New Zealanders won by seven wickets.

Minor Counties: 310 and 76.

New Zealanders 337 (Kerr 160, Weir 79) and 53 for three wickets.—Reuters.

MADRAS MEDICAL COLLEGE

Annual Prize Distribution On September 14

Madras, Sept. 7.

The annual prize distribution of the Madras Medical College will be held on Tuesday, the 14th September 1937, at 5 p. m. Major-General Sir F. P. Connor, Kt., D. S. O., K. H. S., I. M. S., will preside.

MODERNITY COMES TO THE WILDS

Natives Fined For Car Barking

London, (By Air Mail).

Australia's rapid civilization of its mandated territory, new Guinea, has brought with it the inevitable problems of road traffic. Regulations have been made very stringent, and in the past year more than forty whites, and a number of half-castes, Asiatics and natives were convicted of and fined for breaches. There were no instances of natives having driven motor vehicles while under the influence of liquor, but convictions were imposed for riding bicycles with out lights, failure to return number of plates, and leaving cars unattended, says Austral news. Other offences by natives dealt with by the local courts included 2,000 charges of un authorised collection of firewood, failure to pay head tax, creation of noise after 9 p.m., playing football in a residential area and bribery.

MUSEUM ON RAILWAY STATION

London, (By Air Mail).

A miniature Museum has been established in a waiting room at the railway station of Alzey in Rhine-Hessen, Germany. The town hopes in this way to draw the attention of travellers to the existence in Alzey of a museum of local couriosities, including rich treasures from the early historic and Roman epochs.

:(o):

Bridegroom: "I say, we were awfully bucked about this topping present you sent us. By the way, what are they?"

Guest: "Oh, a pair of book-ends."

Bridegroom: "How splendid!" (To the bride): "Darling, these are book-ends. We really must buy a book."

(F[illegible]

Atmospheric [illegible] to 32° F. [illegible] gravity)	
Temperature of a[illegible]	
Do. of evapora[illegible]	
Percentage of hum[illegible]	
Maximum temperat[illegible] shade	
Minimum in shade	
Do. in grass	
Daily velocity of wind	
Depth of rain in inches	
Rain since January 1st	
Percentage of cloudy sk[illegible]	
Hours of bright sunshi[illegible]	

General weather:—C[illegible]

Winds At Differe[nt] [Heights] Over Madr[as]

(at 6 hours on 7-[illegible])

Height.	Direction.	[Ve]locity
Ground	Calm	
1,500 feet	W	
3,000 ,,	W	
6,000 ,,	W	
10,000 ,,	W S W	
13,000 ,,	W	
20,000 ,,	W N W	

For Ship[s]

Official Barometer Re[ading] [illegible] hours Local Time (8 h. 9.[illegible]) For correction of instrume[nt] [illegible] ships in the Madras Har[bour]

Reading at sea level of mercury barometer without index error ...	29'98	
Temperature ...	83	
Reading of compensated aneroid ...	29'76	2[illegible]

For comparison the reading o[f] [the] ship's instrument should be corr[ected] for height above water level at the [rate] of+0'01" for every 11 feet.

V. NARAYANAMURT[illegible]
Asst.-in-c[harge]

MADRAS TRA[IN] TIMINGS

M. & S. M. RY. (CENTR[AL])

	Dep.	
Calcutta Mail ..	8-30 p.m.	[illegible]
Grand Trunk Express ..	7-55 a.m.	8-10 p.[m.]
Waltair Passenger ..	7-30 p.m.	10-12 [illegible]
Bombay Mail ..	9-0 p.m.	8-55 [illegible]
Bombay Express ..	8-40 a.m.	4-55 [illegible]
Raichur Passenger ..	9-30 a.m.	[illegible]
Bangalore Mail ..	8-30 p.m.	[illegible]
Bangalore Express ..	1-0 p.m.	2-[illegible]
Bangalore Passenger ..	6-30 a.m.	7-43
Bangalore Passenger ..	8-40 p.m.	8-30
Jalarpet Passenger ..	1-0 p.m.	1-40
Malabar Express ..	6-0 p.m.	7-30 [illegible]
Blue Mountain Express ..	8-15 p.m.	6-30 a.[m.]

MADRAS EGMORE STATION (S.I.R.)

	Dep.	Ar[r.]
Indo Ceylon Express ..	8-0 p.m.	6-33 a.m.
Shencottah Passenger ..	7-30 a.m.	9-0 p.m.
Cuddalore Passenger ..	4-0 p.m.	10-55 a.m.
Trivandrum Fast Passenger ..	6-30 p.m.	6-0 [illegible]
Trichy Parcel Passenger ..	10-30 p.m.	6-15 [illegible]
Trivandrum Express ..	6-0 p.m.	7[illegible]
Dhanuskodi Fast Passenger ..	11-55 a.m.	[illegible]

...S

...y and

154 of 1937

...the last
...ament of
...idaliar ... Deceased.
...l ... Petitioner

...reby given that application ... made to His Majesty's ... of Judicature at Madras ... Letters of Administration ...ted 18th October, 1918, of ...y and credits of Ponnam-...aliar to Lakshmi Ammal, ... the next of kin and a legatee ... the said Will residing at No. 37, ... No. 41, Gollavari Agraharam, ...iarpet, Madras.

...ated at Madras this 6th day of ...mber, 1937.

P. KRISHNAMACHARIAR,
Advocate for Petitioner.

LOCAL NEWS

TO-DAY'S TEMPERATURE

MAXIMUM	94·0
MINIMUM	78·5

...IGHTING-UP TIME FOR VEHICLES

Wednesday, Sept. 8	6-46 p. m.
...ay, Sept. 9	6-45 p. m.

...AS LITERARY SO-... —The library of the ... will be kept open only ... a.m. to 12 noon to-morrow ... account of Vinayaka Chathurthi.

HUTTON READING ROOM:—A public literary meeting will be held to-morrow at 7 p.m., when Mr. M. Rajagopal will speak on 'Youth and Civic Consciousness." Mr. M. Damodaram Naidu will preside."

SRI BALASUBRAHMANYA BAKTHA SABHA.—Swami Vipulanandaji will deliver a lecture on "Journey to mount Kaildas" to-morrow at 5-30 p.m. at the Sabha premises, Mowbray's Road, Royapetta.

THE YOUTH. PARLIAMENT.—(League of Youth). The Parliament will meet to-morrow at 4 p.m. at the Madras Progressive Union School, Audiappa Naick Street. G. T., when there will be a "budget discussion".

VINAYAKA CHATHURTHI CELEBRATION:—Under the auspices of the Saiva Siddanta Baktha Bajana Sabha, there will be a Pooja celebration, to-morrow at 6 p. m. at Sundara Rao Naidu St.,Corporation Model Line, Egmore.

ASSOCIATED BODY OF NIDHIS:—A meeting of the representatives of the Nidhis, Funds, and Benefit Societies will be held to-morrow at 2-30 p. m. at Madav Bagh, Flowers Road, Vepery, Madras, when the draft memorandum of the Association will be considered.

MADRAS GEOGRAPHICAL ASSOCIATION:—A meeting of the Madras Geographical Association will be held in the Geography Department of the Presidency College at 4 p. m. to-morrow, when Mr. E. J. H. Grattan of the Western Samoa Mandate Service, will deliver a lecture on his "Journey from London to Bombay in a Morris Eight," illustrated with views.

Y. M. C. A. ATHENAEUM:—There will be a debate on Thursday at 6 p.m. on "that it is desirable and practicable to recruit the Honorary and Sub-ordinate Magisterial staff from the Bar in India. Mrs. P. N. Clubwalla, Miss Chokkammal, Miss Vilasini Devi Shenai, Mrs. B. Ananda Bai and Sri. Nagamani Kalyana Sundaram will participate in the debate. The Hon' ble Justice Sir Abdur Rahman will be the Observer.

JAGANNATHA BHAKTHA SABHA.—Under the auspices of the above Sabha, there will be a musical entertainment by Messrs. Tiruvadi Brothers (Jalatharangam), Master S. Gopalakrishna Iyengar (Violin), Trichur Sankara Menon (Mridangam), Tanjore Vittal Rao (Dolak) and Mannargudi Natesa Pillai (Morsing), to-morrow at 4-30 p. m., (Vinayaka Chathurthi Day) at "Veda Vilas," High Road, Egmore.

SOCIAL AND PERSONAL

Madras, Sept. 7.

Major T. F. Kelly, Military Secretary to H. E. The Governor, left Madras last night for Ootacamund.

Prof. P. Seshadri returned to Madras this morning from Salem.

Mr. F. H. Puckle, I.C.S., Officer on special duty, Home Department, Government of India, left Madras this morning for Simla.

Rao Bahadur K. Govindachari left Madras last night for Calcutta en route to Simla.

The Hon'ble Dewan Bahadur G. Narayanaswamy Chettiar left Madras this morning for Delhi enroute to Simla.

CORPORATION CHEQUE FRAUD CASE

Accused Acquitted

Madras, Sept. 7.

His Worship the Chief Presidency Magistrate delivered judgement yesterday acquitting the two accused in what is known as the Corporation Cheque Fraud Case.

In this case Mr. S. C. John, Assistant Revenue Officer, (now under suspension) stood charged under Section 409 I. P. C. criminal breach of trust by a public servant—in that he had allowed the encashment of 139 cheques of Mr. Ananthachari—and Mr. S. Srinivasa Aiyengar, Accountant, stood charged with having dishonestly encashed his own private cheques and also allowed some cheques of Mr. Ananthachari to be encashed.

His worship, in the course of his judgment, observed that the prosecution had failed to prove that any of the parties concerned in these transactions made any profit or caused any loss to the Corporation. His Worship added that the opinion of the Auditor (Mr. Price) showed that a person might be dealing with the accounts of the Corporation for twenty years and yet failed to discover the alleged fraud and that the opinion completely exonerted the accused of any dereliction of duty.

FREE CHARACTER READING

Prof. Raja's Offer To Our Readers

Madras, Sept. 7.

Prof. Raja, the well-known occultist, has kindly come forward to give a free character reading to those of our readers who wish to have the benefit of his knowledge and experience. His accurate predictions and scientific readings have gained the appreciation and admiration of many high officials, Rajahs, Zamindars, businessmen, etc., His advertisment appears elsewhere in this issue.

MOTOR ACCIDENT IN BANGALORE

One Killed And Four Injured

(Associated Press)

Bangalore, Sept. 7.

A fatal motor accident resulting in the instantaneous death of one passenger and serious injuries to four others took place last night on the Sampangy Tank Road, Bangalore City.

It appears a 'bus with five passengers was proceeding along the said road when it is stated the driver losing control hit against an electric post as a result of which the bus was badly damaged. The injured persons were removed to the hospital. One of the injured expired this morning. Police are investigating.

T. T. V. HIGH SCHOOL

Directors To Be Interviewed Regarding Management

Madras, Sept. 7.

A meeting of the Velalans was held on Sunday the 5th instant at 6 p. m. at "Saravana Vasam," No. 12 KrishnappaNaik Tank Street, G.T. with Mr. C. S. Surinarayana Mudaliar in the chair.

The meeting resolved that a Sub-committee consisting of the following members be elected to interview the President and Members of the Board of Directors of the T. T. V. High School regarding the management of the School:—Messrs. C.S. Surinarayana Mudaliar (Convenor) K. S. Subramaniyam Chettiar, B.A.,B.L., Bar-at-Law, C. S. Natesa Mudaliar, C. N. Annaduri Mudaliar, M. A., and P. Raghupathi Mudaliar.

A HINDU WEDDING

Madras, Sept. 7.

The marriage took place yesterday at Kensington, Poonamallee High Rood, Kilpauk, Madras, of Chi. P. Annayya Naidu, nephew of the late Dewan Bahadur P. C. Ethirajulu Naidu and son of Mr. P. Rajagopal Naidu ,with Sow. Vedavalli Thayarammal, grand daughter of the late Dewan Bahadur M. Venkataswami Naidu, ex-sheriff of Madras and daughter of Mr. M. Ranganaykulu Naidu, Hony. Presy. Magistrate. The marriage was very largely attended. The bride and bridegroom were the recipients of numerous valuable presents and congratulatory massages. In the evening there was a musical entertainment.

M. L. EXAMINATION RESULTS

Madras, Sept. 6.

Following is the list of candidates successful at the M.L. Degree Examination held by the Madras University in July:

Branch I Jurisprudence.—Reg. No. 1 P. Seshadri Ayyar, III class.

(Branch II Constitutional Law, III Branch International Law and Branch IV Torts and Crimes.—None has passed).

Branch V Law of Obligations. —Reg Nos. 17 P. S. Achyutan Pillai. III class; 22, S. Ramakrishnan, III class; and 25 M. M. Varki, III class.

(Branch VI Mercantile Law.—None has passed).

Branch VII Personal Laws: Reg. No. 32, I, Suryanarayanamurti, III class, (Branch VIII Transfer of Property.—None has passed).

—:(o):—

S. S. "MASHOBRA"

Madras, Sept 7.

The following is a list of the passengers embarking at Madras by the S. S. "Mashobra", sailing homewards on the 8th September 1937:

Cabin Class: Mr. B. Pigott, Mrs. J. Kenyon, Capt. and Mrs. R.W. Hallam and Infant, Miss. M.Hallam, Miss. C. Hallam, Miss Barwell, Mr. L. T. Buckle, Mr. W. Richardson, Mr. D. C. Ralli, Mr. and Mrs. J.L. Pereira and 3 children, Mrs. Dougal, Mr. Haywood. Mr. A. C. Stocks and Mr. J. F. Popley.

S. S. MULBERA

Madras, Sept. 6.

The following is a list of the passengers disembarking at Madras by the S. S. "Mulbera" from London due about the 10th instant:

Cabin Class.: Miss. W. K. Ottenborough, Miss J. C. Bracken, Mrs. W. M. Dean and infant, Miss F. A. Harding, Mrs. M. Hynes and infant, Mrs. L. A. Gudger, Mrs: A. E. Jones, Mr. J. E. Kernick (Junior), Mrs. G. L. Kernick (Senior), Mr. F. Kulka, Mr. A. E. Méagher, Mrs. W. S. Moffitt and child, Mrs. M. Paul and child Mrs. M. A. Saville, Mr, A. N. Stansfield, Miss B. M. Stowell, Mr. F. Vernon-Tilsley, Mr. S. A. Vincent, Mr. F. G. Vogwell, Mr. T. Walker, and Capt. J. Mc. N. Wingate.

LEGISLATION FOR MAKING SALEM DRY

Madras, Aug. 7.

The Government propose to pass legislation for introducing prohibition in Salem district at the present session of the Madras Legislative Assembly.

SIR CHARLES CUNNINGHAM TO RETIRE

Madras, Aug. 7.

A notification issued to-day states that Sir Charles B. Cunningham, Inspector General of Police is granted leave for one year and seven months from October 8. He is permitted to retire on expiry of his leave from the Indian Police.

HON. DR. SUBBAROYAN PROCEEDING TO ENGLAND

Madras, Aug. 7.

The Hon. Dr. P. Subbarayan, Minister for Education, is leaving for England to join the Indian TradeDelegation. He will probably leave Madras on September 17 or 20. It is expected that he will return by about the end of the November. The Hon. Mr. S. Ramanathan will hold the portfolio of Law and Education during the absence of Dr. Subbarayan.

DISTRICT BOARDS BIFURCATION

Bill For Abolition Of Nominations

Madras, Sept. 7.

The LocalBoards sub-Committee which met yesterday at the Secretariat recommended the introduction of a legislation for the abolition of nominations of the bifurcated District Boards. Under this bill it is stated that the members who have been already nominated will have to vacate their seats whenever necessary and members of the minority interests such as Muslims and Depressed Classes will be co-opted. They also recommended the introduction of an amendment to the City Municipal Act relating to the salary of officers. The present position is liable to interpretation that minimum salary should be Rs. 500. The amending Bill will provide for the appointment of officers even on a salary under Rs. 5,00.

OFFICIAL NOTIFICATIONS

Madras, Sept. 1.

Sir Daniel Richmond, Chairman, Madras Public Services Commission, is granted leave out of India for three months and 14 days from October 10. Mr. M. Ruthnasami, Member, Madras Public Services Commission is appointed to act as Chairman during the absence of Sir Richmond on leave.

Mr. K.S. Menon, Retired District Judge, will act as member in the place of Mr. Ruthnasami.

RECONVERTED TO HINDUISM

(From a Correspondent)

Madras, Sept- 7.

Mohomed Abdul Kader, a young Muslim, was reconverted to Hinduism, on last Sunday by the South India Arya Samaj, Madras, by performing the 'shuddi' according to Vedic rites. The young man, while he was a Hindu few years back, was called Santhana Krishnan. The same name was assigned to him on his reconversion. Br: Damodara Dayal performed the 'shuddi' ceremony.

MADRAS BULLION

Madras, Sept 7.

Sovereign (Retail) Rs. 22-3-9.

Sovereign (Wholesale) Rs. 22-4 0.

Mint Bar Gold (Forward Bombay delivery) per tola Rs. 34-11-0.

Mint Bar Gold (Ready delivery. per tola Rs. 34-9-9

"Moosa" Gold (per tola Rs. 34-3-9.

Bar Silver (Forward Bombay delivery) per 100 tolas Rs. 51-5-0.

Bar Silver (Ready delivery) per 100 tolas Rs. 52-0-0.

Silver (Retail Price) As. 0-8-6 (per tola)

PROPOSED INTRODUCTION OF HINDUSTANI IN S. INDIAN SCHOOLS

Press Communique

Madras, Sept. 7.

The Minister for Public Information, Madras, has issued the following Press statement:—

We are told that the Urdu press of the United Provinces is very much agitated over the proposal that Hindustani should be taught in our schools in South India, as it is taken for granted that we are going to force the Devanagiri script on all school children in this connection. For the information of those who are interested in this matter, whether in Northern India or in our own province, I may state at once that we have no such intention of forcing either the Devanagiri or Urdu script, but have definitely decided on leaving it as a matter for option. It would be open to Musalman children or others who prefer the Urdu script, to use it and to be taught through it; and it would be equally open to those who prefer the Devanagiri character to use it for learning the language. The necessarily brief reports of the speeches and statements of Ministers in Madras that have appeared in Northern Indian papers, may have created or left doubts; but what we mean should be taught will be clear from the fact that the Premier has asked Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru and the Jamia Millia of Delhi to help us in preparing the Urdu and Hindi Primers for us so that we may not lose much time when the proposal is to be carried into effect. No one need imagine that we shall rob the people of the choice of their script with reference to this national language.

Another matter on which I had beter make a statement as it also appears to have created a certain amount of agitation in Northern India is that the Government does not mean to support a resolution that has been given notice of by a private member of the Assembly with regard to interference with cow-slaughter. The Government does not intend to take up any new policy in respect of this question and no one should imagine that anything will be done to interfere with the peaceful atmosphere that prevails in South India in respect of this matter.

UNEMPLOYMENT CENSUS WEEK

Madras, Sept. 7.

The Government have declared October 1 to 8 as unemployment census week in the districts of Malabar, Salem, Tinnevelly, Anantapur, Vizagapatm and Chittoor.

ACCIDENT TO R. A. F. BOAT

(British Official Wireless)

Rugby, Sept. 6.

The crew of the Royal Air Force Flying Boat which made a forced landing on North Sea yesterday and drifting helplessly for some hours, were safely landed atSacarborough today. They have been rescued by a Dutch fishing boat and came ashore waring clothes and wooden logs borrowed from Dutchmen.

(Reuter's Cable)

London, Sept. 7.

Rumania has announced her acceptance of the invitation to the Mediterranean Conference.

(Reuter's Cable)

Rome, Sept. 7.

Italy will have to reconsider her decision to attend the Mediterranean Conference as the result of the Soviet move, declares the Italian press which attacks Russia angrily for her "impudent" note though some newspapers say that Italy will not take the note too seriously.

British India Steam Navigation Co., Ld.

(Incorporated in England)

All vessels may call at any ports on or off en route, and the route and all sailings are subject to change or deviation with or without notice.

P. & O. AND B. I. JOINT SERVICE

MADRAS TO MARSEILLES AND LONDON

Mashobra	leave	about	8th Sept.
Lahore †	,,	,,	21st Sept.
Mulbera *	,,	,,	5th Oct
Nagpore †	,,	,,	19th Oct.
Domala	,,	,,	2nd Nov.
Nirpura†	,,	,,	16th Nov.
Modasa	,,	,,	30th Nov.
Dumana	,,	,,	14th Dec.

***Calls Cochin For Passengers only**

† Cargo steamers.

N.B.—The 'D' and 'M' Class steamers carry cabin class passengers at specially reduced rates.

MADRAS TO AUSTRALIA via CALCUTTA

18th Sept. ...*Masula* ... 7,326

BOMBAY & KARACHI

(Taking Cargo for East African and Persian Gulf Ports).

8th Sept.	...*Gurna*†	... 5,248
21st Sept.	...*Barpeta**	... 3,194

† via and Bhavnagar.

* Calls Colombo Kathiawar and Persian Gulf ports.

MADRAS TO CALCUTTA

15/16th Sept...	*Mulbera*	... 9,100
12th Sept.	...*Goalpara*†	... 5,314
16th Sept.	...*H tipara*†	... 7,764

† Via Corananded ports.

MADRAS TO RANGOON

(*Sailing at 10 a. m.*)

10th Sept.	...*Erinpura*	... 5,143
17th Sept.	...*Ethiopia*	... 5,574

MADRAS TO STRAITS via NEGAPATAM

(*Sailing at 5 p. m.*)

(*Taking Cargo for Australia and The Far East via Singapore*)

Leave Madras	Leave Negapatam		
21st Sept.	25th Sept.	*Rohna*	... 8,602
5th Oct.	9th Oct.	*Rajula*	... 8,478

N.B. Passengers to the Straits Settlements and Federated Malay States must be in possession of Vaccination Certificates issued not less than 12 days and not more than 3 years before date of sailing.

NOTICE.

Friends of passengers wishing to go on board the Company's vessels must first obtain passes from the undersigned.

For Terms, Rates of Freight and passages apply to :

BINNY & CO., (Madras) Ltd.,
(1) Agents, Madras.

City Cinema Guide

Madras, Sept. 7.

The following are the shows at City Cinema theatres for to-day:

ROXY.—"On the Avenue", Dick Powell and Madeleine Carroll.

WELLINGTON. — "Maytime", Jeanette MacDonald and Nelson Eddy.

NEW ELPHINSTONE.—"Take a Tip", Jack Hulbert and Cicely Courtneidge.

MINERVA.—"Captain Blood", Errol Flynn and Olivia De Havilland.

BROADWAY.— "Beyond the Horizon", Shanta Apte, 2nd week.

KINEMA.— "Chintamani", 26th week.

SARASWATHI.—"Raja Bhakthi". P. S. Sisters.

CROWN.—"Mr. Ammanji", S. D. Subbulakshmi, 3rd week.

PARAGON.—"Pratibha", Hindi Durga Kotie Shalini movietone's picture.

GAIETY.—"Kavirathna Kalidas", Tamil, Santhanam.

STAR.—"President", 5th week.

SELECT.—"Zamba the Apeman", Niampalli.

NOTICE

Our Office will be closed to-morrow on account of "Vinayaka Chathurthi". The next issue of "Justice" will appear on Thursday, the 9th inst.

Justice

TUESDAY, SEPT. 7, 1937

CONGRESS ECONOMICS

THE HON. MR. S. RAMANATHAN seems to be a fit subject for study of the new political psychology in South India. The revolution in mental thought, the subtle changes that the human brain permits itself when placed in certain circumstances, and the attempt of the reasoning faculty to justify what is not justifiable, are things which are well worth examination, analysis and reflection. In his reply to Dr. Pattabhi-sitaramayya, Mr. Ramanathan said:

"Once upon a time we, Madrassis, were famed for our argumentativeness. Mahatma Gandhi once called us hair-splitters. But that was in the unregenerate days prior to Non-co-operation. Now, there is an atmosphere of 'hush, bush' all around. The ardour for political freedom has destroyed the right to think. An attempt to discuss the merits of Khadi is considered a sacrilege. This imprisonment of the intellect goes ill with a movement for national emancipation."

Though Mr. Ramanathan might have changed his opinions on Khaddar, we do not think he has changed his opinion that people must be allowed the right to think and that it is not sacrilegious to discuss the merits or demerits of Khaddar. For, we believe that Self-Respecters or Justicites, wherever they may be, can never forfeit or abandon their right to think for themselves, though they may not, for certain reasons, show in public that they exercise the right, or can think aloud on certain particular subjects. One of the subjects on which Congressmen and those who exercise their right to think hold strong but differing views is Khaddar. Khaddar, the spinning-wheel, and the takli represent, according to the votaries of Congress, the golden age of Indian peace and prosperity. Those who think say these represent, not the golden age, but the primitive age. And Mr. Ramanathan agreed with them then. He said machinery is a great blessing which should be utilised for the benefit of man, and not condemned because it throws people out of employment. He suggested a way. He said:

"If the introduction of a particular machinery makes it possible for ten men working ten hours a day to do the work which was done by fifty men working the same number of hours per day before the machinery was introduced, what is the reasonable course to adopt? We should not employ only ten men and turn out the remaining forty into the streets. We should rather continue to employ all the fifty but only make them work two hours each. The remaining 8 hours should be made available to the workmen for recreation, study and self-improvement. The present economic system which has created private property in machinery for the wealthy few is at the root of the tremendous problem of unemployment that is facing not only India but the whole world to-day. If we reconstruct society, so that machinery is made to function for the benefit of the many, and not for the profit of the few, we shall find machinery to be a great blessing."

Mr. Ramanathan says that Gandhiji "protests against that exploitation of science and human ingenuity which strikes down millions of the poor." The remedy is not Khaddar or hand-spinning, but a proper use of machinery, as pointed out by the quondam Self-Respect leader. He gave a graphic account of the progress of machinery in America, Russia and England, and said:

"Look at that picture and at this: the tractor and the takli, the one transforming a primitive and tiresome industry into one of modern ease and comfort, the other reverting a highly advanced industry back to primitive hardship and laboriousness. Which do you think is the more humane process? . . . . To bring in the tractor and all the mechanical ease which the tractor implies, you must throw off the takli. You must throw off not only the takli but also the spirit that has brought the takli into being."

In the article published in the "Bulletin," Mr. Ramanathan refers to the quality of Khadi. He says:

"The bulk of Khadi produced is made of yarn of low counts because it takes time and considerable experience in spinning the higher counts on the spinning wheel."

Six years ago he explained the reason in greater detail. He said:

"I would request you to have a look at the Khadi cloth and compare it with the mill product. After a decade of incessant attempt at improvement, you find what vast difference there is in quality between the handspun and the mill product. Khadi quality will not improve even if you try for another ten years. The fault is not in the spinning. but in the tools employed. The Charka and the cording bow cannot deal with the individual fibres of cotton in that thorough and systematic way in which the mills can. In the mills every single staple is cleaned, straightened out and carefully packed together with other staples with a mathematical precision, of which naked hands and primitive implements are incapable."

Mr. Ramanathan now feels that if people wear Khaddar they will be "distributing food" to the starving millions. Six years ago he referred to "an organisation which taxes the patriotic public and manages to pay those of the poor who work at the Charka at the rate of one anna per day." After the passing of six years, the one anna seems to be making an attempt to treble itself. In the words of the Minister for Propaganda:

"The spinners constitute the poorest class in the country....they cannot subsist on nothing. They want a little food. Gandhiji attempts to pay three annas a day by giving them employment in the Khadi industry."

Is Gandhiji's attempt to increase the wages of the spinner from one anna to three annas the improvement or progress which made Mr. Ramanathan change his views on Khaddar? Or has there been any evidence that an increasing number of people have come under the wage-list of the Khaddar propagandists of the Congress? Even if there has been an increase in the wages and in the number of the wage-earners by hand-spinning, still Khaddar does not solve the problem. In his reply to Mr. N. S. Varadachariar, Tamil Nadu Secretary of the All-India Spinners' Association in 1931, Mr. Ramanathan had stated:

"The progress that has been mathematically demonstrated is nothing more than that this miserable allowance of one anna per day has been paid to an increasing number of people by increasing the amount of the taxes collected by dint of raging propaganda, by a nation-wide revolutionary agitation, by the inauguration of civil disobedience, by the conclusion of a pompous pact with the Viceroy, by the passing of thundering resolutions on Complete Independence, and a host of other devices to sell Khadi. Mr. Varadachari takes pride in the fact that, in the course of three years, he has been able to increase the number of spinners from fifteen thousand to thirty thousand. May I venture the suggestion that even if he succeeds in doling out the one anna per day, not merely to the thirty thousand in Tiruppur but to the thirty crores all over India, he would be no nearer the solution of the problem of Indian poverty or that of Indian freedom?

But Congressmen have always been claiming that handspinning will bring Swaraj to India, strength to the Congress, and food to the starving millions. That claim Mr. Ramanathan exploded in 1931, but expounds in 1937. The question at issue is not a mere change of opinion on the part of Mr. Ramanathan, but whether the handspinning movement has justified its existence so far, or will do so in future. We shall be thankful if the Minister for Propaganda can kindly enlighten the public as to whether there has been any progress or improvement within the last six years in the Congress economic movement, which can justify the Congress Government's grant of Rs. 2 lakhs, and the nature of such progress or improvement.

INTERNATIONAL SUGAR AGREEMENT

(British Official Wireless)

Rugby, Sept. 6.

Ratification of the international sugar agreement signed in London on May 6 last and declarations under Article 4 of Protocol annexed to the agreement have been received from some additional countries.

The Government of the following countries have ratified: Australia, Czechoslovakia, Germany, Peru, Portugal and the United Kingdom. Declarations have been received from the Governments of Cuba, Haiti, Hungary, Netherlands and Poland, notifying their intention to ratify as soon as thenecessary constitutional formalities have been fulfilled.

Under article 4 of the Protocol these declarations are provisionally acceptable as equivalent to ratification for the purposes of bringing the agreement into force. It is understood that a number of other Governments will shortly deposit their ratification or make declarations.

INDIAN SCIENCE CONGRESS ASSOCIATION

Silver Jubilee Celebrations

(British Official Wireless).

Rugby, Sept. 6.

A large delegation from the British Association is to visit Calcutta in January for the Silver Jubilee of Indian Science Congress Association, which will be held under the presidentship of Lord Rutherford. A formal annual meeting of British Association have occasionally been held in the Dominions, but this will be the first time that a representative delegation has sat at a joint session with the Empire Scientific body. Much importance is attached to the imperial significance of the meeting. The feature of the Calcutta meeting will be discussions on the problems of common concern to all Empire countries and contribution that science can make towards their solution. Chemistry, Geology, Geography, Botany, Anthropology, Medical Research, Psychology and Physiology are among the subjects on which papers will be read.

JAPAN CHA[...] AGGRES[...]

CHINA TO APPEAL T[...] LEAGUE

Japanese Aggravating Rep[...] British Note

THE MUCH-VAUNTED JAPANES[...] OFFENSIVE CHECKED

Japanese Ships Bombed And Hit: Chine[...] Lines Remain Intact

(Reuter's Cable)

Shanghai, Sept. 6.

China has decided formally to appeal to the League charging Japan with aggression.

To Be Put On The Agenda

Geneva, Sept. 6.

China's appeal is still awaited. It is expected to take the form of a note, asking the inclusion of the dispute in the agenda of the League Council opening on Sept. 10.

British Note To Japan

Tokio, Sept. 6.

The Japanese reply to the British note regarding Sir Hugh Hughessen, delivered to-day, is understood to be interim in character. The details are not disclosed. Hirota reported to the Cabinet meeting on the nature of the reply and asked his colleagues to approve it.

Azuma, leader of the Seiykai Party, demanded the opinion of the Foreign and Navy Ministers about the "insult contained in the British note". Hirota replied that he should like to refrain from making any comment on an official note from a foreign nation.

Foreign Minister's Statement

Referring in the Diet to the British note respecting Sir Hugh Hugessen, Hirota, Foreign Minister said that so far no tangible proof has been brought to light to show that Sir Hugh Hugessen's automobile was attacked by a Japanese Plane. He added that the Foreign Office firmly believed that no Japanese would intentionally attack a non-combtant.

Japanese Express Regret

Tokio, Sept. 6.

It is understood that the Japanese Government's provisional reply to the British note refrains from dealing with the British requests because investigations are still going on, but expressed deep regret that Sir Hugh Hugessen was injured while passing through the fighting zone.

Patrol Boat Seized

Tokio, Sept. 6.

It is officially announced that the Japanese forces in Shanghai swung into full action at 6.00 hours and secured certain villages and are continuing to advance. The Soviet authorities are alleged to have seized "Asakaze Maru" a patrol boat belonging to the Governor-General of Korea, off the Tumen river. The Korean Governor-General has protested.

A Tientsin message states that the Japanese troops which occupied Tangkwantin, are advancing and marching on the Tientsingukow railway.

Loss Of Paoshan

Shanghai, Sept. 6.

The Chinese admit the loss of Paoshan, two miles from Woosung, but say that they are fiercely counter-attacking and a desperate hand-to-hand fighting is raging. They claim to thave encircled the Japanese troops at Woosung who are making desperate efforts to break [...] cordon.

Japanese Attack Proceedi[...]

The Japanese spokesm[...] states that the concerted att[...] launched at 06-00 hours is [...] ceeding, according to sched[...] very satisfactorily. He cla[...] the capture of the wharf [...] other points, while warships [...] bombers are attac[...] Chinese concentrat[...] supply lines in the re[...]

Japanese Warships [...]

Nanking[...]

The Chinese' plane[...] bombed theJapanese war[...] Woosung and scored direct [...] on two destroyers and one cru[...] er according to official reports which add that severe Japanes[...] attacks on the Yangtsepoo an[...] Hangkow sectors were repulsed, the Chinese positions remaining unchanged.

Chinese Resist Stubbornly

Shanghai, Sept. 6.

The Chinese claim the recapture of the walled town of Paosham after a fierce counter-attack led by a dare-to-die battalion. Although the Japanese assert that the big-push is no[...] yet underway, to-day's fighting the heaviest hitherto. is ragi[...] in sectors as the Japanese operating from Tangtsepoo to Woosung employed machine guns, trench mortars, light and heavy artillery, naval guns and bombers in an attempt to demoralise the Chinese forces. The Chinese resisted stubbornly, and may have given a little ground in the Yangtsepoo sector as the Japanese assert, but on all other fronts the Chinese lin[...] remained intact. In the me[...] while the Chinese claim to h[...] frustrated the Japanese atte[...] to land troops at Liuho.

British Ship Affected By The Blockade

Hong Kong, Sept. 6.

The British steamer "Taishan," proceeding from Hong Kong to Canton is t[...] first foreign ship affected by [...] Japanese blockade of the sou[...] coast. She sighted several Japanese destroyers at the mouth of the Pearl river, whereupon she hoveto, and sent a wireless to the owners for instructions and was told to proceed up the river. It is believed there is a full destroyer flotilla in these waters.

Later: "Taishan" has returned to Hong Kong, after being twice stopped by the Japanese destroyers, which apparently suspected her of carrying munitions. The Captain refused, under the circumstances, to continue the voyage.

Indian Troops In Hong Kong

The 5-6 Rajputana rifles who arrived from Calcutta aboard "Elephanta" have disembarked. "Elephanta" is now leaving for Shanghai in order to embark five to six-hundred Indians there who have voluntarily decided to evacuate.

For Mediterra- Conference

SH AND FRENCH INVITATION TO GERMANY

wers May Sign A Submarine Convention

TALY REJECTS RUSSIAN DEMANDS

British Steamer Captured By Insurgents

(Reuter's Cable)

Palma (Majorca), Sept. 6.

The British Steamer "Burington" is reported to have een captured off Palermo bv an insurgent cruiser and brought here. The cargo of 7,700 tons of oil, confiscated, is now boing unoaded. It is stated that the vessel was flying the British flag and was under charter to the Valencia Government bound from Batum in Russia to Cartegna.

British Protest

London, Sept. 26.

It is understood that the sh Government has pro- through the Embassy at ye, to the insurgent ties regarding the cap- "Burlington".

er To Attend Conference

. Anthony Eden will personally attend the Mediterranean Conference at Nyon 12 miles from Geneva on Sept. 10 at which 60 delegates, representing 12 Powers are likely to be present. The British and French invitations to Germany to attend the conference were delivered in Berlin this evening. Mr. Chamberlain arrives in London from Scotland to-morrow to attend the cabinet meeting on Wednesday at which the British proposals for submission to the conferouce will be discussed.

Far Eastern Situation

The Cabinet will probably also discuss the far eastern situation, for the Japanese interim reply to the British note concerning Sir Hugh Hugessen has now been received. The British Government is still insistent that a full reply should be sent to the demands contained in the note and the newly-arrived British Ambassador to Japan and Hirota are conferring to that end.

Preparations For The Conference

(British Official Wireless)

Rugby, Sept. 6.

The Mediterranean Conference s being summoned to meet near Geneva on Sept. 10. Invitations to the Conference include the Mediterranean powers concerned namely, Italy, Greece, Yugoslavakia, Turkey, Egypt, Albania and the Black Sea powers, the Soviet Union, Rumania and Bulgaria. In addition, Germany whose fleet has taken part in the Spanish control and who herself has been a victim of the Mediterranean lawlessness, is also being invited to attend the conference.

Instructions have been sent to the British representatives in all these countries to concert with their French colleagues and take action as soon as possible with a view to issuing invitations. It is noted that all Mediterranean Powers to be invited have signed a Submarine Convention, whereby they promise that their submarines would conform to the rule governing surface vessels and in particular would not sink or damage merchant vessel without having first seen to the safety of the passengers and the crew.

Great importance is attached in London to the coming conference and there is much conjecture as to measures which will be reached. Newspapers are disinclined to assume that convoy system will be adopted, expert British opinion having hitherto opposed it as impracticable for the varying stream of shipping through the Mediterranean. Much attention is given to alternative methods of dealing with the menace.

The Times's Comment

The Times diplomatic correspondent says that these include the registration of all submarines in the Mediterranean declaration that all submarines of the nations represented will keep to certain strict zones, undertaking that they will keep off the shipping routes that would be adequately defended and a declaration that the warships of certain powers would defend each others' merchantmen although lately the submarine menace has been more acute. The danger of attack from air, will, it is recognised, also have to be considered and countered.

Italy Rejects Soviet Demands

(Reuter's Cable)

Rome, Sept. 6.

The Soviet Government has protested to Italy against the sinking of two Russian ships in the eastern Mediterranean. The note places the responsibility upon Italy and demands payment of reparation and punishment of the guilty.

The Italian Government has rejected responsibility and refused the demands.

RIOTING DURING ELECTIONS

12 Persons Killed

(Reuter's Cable))

Buenos Aires, Sept. 6.

Twelve were killed and many wounded during the voting of the Presidential election in the provinces though polling was quiet in the capital. Casualties include 10 killed and a number of wounded in Dorrego, where armed Radical supporters attacked the police station in lorries protected by zinc plating. A few hours before the election the police announced the existence of a plot to assassinate the President of the Cabinet and seize the police headquarters and military barracks and made five arrests.

A MUSLIM SENTENCED TO DEATH

Shikarpore Riot Echo

(Associated Press)

Karachi, Sept. 6.

The echo of the recent Shikarpore riots was heard today in the court of the Sessions Judge, Sukkur, who sentenced one Muslim to capital punishment aud three other Muslims to transportation for life on a charge of murdering a Hindu named Tikamads. Three other cases are pending decision.

The Divisional Superintendent, Moradabad, E. I. Railway, wires as follows under Sept.6: Breach at mile 1-8 and 9 on Raiwala Raikhikesh Branch repaired and through running resumed at 7-20 hours date.

Indigenous Bankers

LINKING WITH RESERVE BANK OF INDIA

Draft Scheme And Conditions

(Associated Press)

Delhi, Sept. 6.

The following conditions are contained in the draft scheme for the linking of indigenous bankers with the Reserve Bank of India. These conditions, it is recommended, should be stipulated for indigenous bankers who wish to be linked directly to the Reserve Bank of India:—

They must confine their business to banking proper as defined by the Indian Companies Act. Any other busines that they might be conducting should be wound up within a reasonable time.

They must file with the Reserve Bank the periodical statements prescribed for scheduled banks. They must also, in the interests of their depositors, publish the returns prescribed for banking companies by the Companies Act and be liable to the same penalties for noncompliance.

The Reserve Bank will have the right of regulating the business of the bankers on banking lines, when necessary.

During a period of five years from the date of their registration as private bankers in the books of the Reserve Bank, they will be entitled to open an account at any of the offices of the Reserve Bank of India and be otherwise subject to the same conditions as the scheduled banks except that during such period they will not be required to furnish the compulsory deposits set out in section 42 of the Reserve Bank Act, unless any of their weekly statements disclose that their time and demand liabilities are five times or more in excess of their capital in the business.

If an indigenous banker does not incorporate himself under the Companies Act, his liabilities in respect of his banking commitments will be unlimited. He should, therefore. state the amount of capital he has available for banking business- (Bankers with a capital of less than two lakhs need not apply.)

When required they will have to indicate the names and the extent of interest of their business partners if any ; and if any of the bankers is a member of a Hindu joint family, the names and interests of the co-sharers. In both the cases statements will be required from the co-sharers that they are prepared to take their full share in the business and its liabilities.

Tentative Scheme

This scheme will be a tentative one for a term of five years, but before the end of this period the Reserve Bank will frame proposals for legislation, if it thinks fit further to co-ordinate or regulate the position of the private banker. It is likely that such legislation would take the form of a separate Bank Act as'suggest by the Banking Enquiry Committee or otherwise to standardise and co-ordinate the status of these registered private bankers on the lines in consonnance with the scheduled banks.

If they satisfy the above conditions they will have the privilege of rediscount with the Reserve Bank against eligible paper the right to secure advances against Government paper, and remittance facilities similar to those for the scheduled banks.

If the Reserve Bank decides to take action on the lines here indicated legislation will be necessary and the indigenous bankers will then be called upon to make an application in the manner which may then be prescribed.

An explanatory note preceeding the above conditions states: "The Banking Enquiry Committee did not suggest any precise figure for the minimum limit of capital. As our object is to encourage indigenous bankers to take up deposit banking so as eventually to fall into line with the scheduled banks, it is obvious that minimum on which we should insist through it may be initially lower than that prescribed for the scheduled banks, should be one which is capable of being raised to the five lakhs prescribed for scheduled banks within a reasonable period. We are 'prima facie' of the opinion that the initial requirement should not be less than two lakhs and in this regard we are provisionally in agreement with the suggestion made in several of the replies received to our previous circular.

"VOTED WITHOUT A SINGLE CUT"

CONCLUSION OF BENGAL BUDGET DEBATE

Premier's Thrust At Congress

(Associated Press)

Calcutta, Sept. 6.

After 15 days' discussion, the Bengal Assembly disposed of the Budget which, as presented by the Finance Minister, was voted without a single cut. One hundred and five members participated in the discussion.

Earlier, the Premier referred to the charge frequently made against the members of the present Cabinet that they had broken the election pledges. He remarked: "At the time of the elections the Congress gave a solemn pledge in their manifesto that they were going to wreck the constitution. but they have taken the oath of office and are enjoying the sweets of power and even Mr.Gandhi found something good in the much maligned constitution. If the Congress could modify its opinion, the Coalition Party (supporters of the Ministry in Bengal) could also modify their views,"

During the discussion of the Labour Budget, several labourites critised the labour policy of the Government and alleged that the Government were trying to throttle the Trade Union Movement.

Mr. Suhrawardy, Labour Minister, declared that the Government were determined to give a fair deal to labour and added that communism was public enemy number one of the social and economic structrue.

MITTANGHAT BOMB CASE

Another Accused Sentenced

(Associated Press)

Patna, Sept. 6.

Another accused in the Mittanghat bomb case Rajendra Prasad pleaded guilty to-day and was sentenced by the Assistant Sessions Judge to two and a half years' rigorons imprisoment.

It may be recalled that Sheoprasad pleaded guilty when the trial commenced and was sentenced to a similar term.

The trial of the remaining accused, Satnarayan continues.

Punjab Govt. Communique

(Associated Press)

Simla, Sept. 6.

The Punjab Government has issued the following communique:—

The Punjab Government has seen a note from a special correspondent which appeared in the "Statesman" of Sept. 6, purporting to give the Punjab attitude towards the communique of the Government of India regarding Cold Storage and Abattaoir scheme. In order to remove any misapprehension the Punjab Government wish to make it clear that this note was published without their knowledge or authority and in particular that there is no basis for the suggestions contained in the note that the Punjab Government are likely to question the statement of facts contained in the communique of the Government of India.

Congress Ministry For Frontier

THE PERSONNEL OF THE CABINET

Distribution Of Portfolios

(Associated Press)

Abbottabad, Sept. 6.

Dr. Khan Sahib, Congress Party Leader, had one hour's interview with the Governor, after which the Governor's Secretary issued the following communique :—" The Governor of the Frontier Province received Dr. Khan Sahib at the Circuit House, Abbottabad, this morning and Dr. Khan Sahib formally accepted the Governor's invitation to form a Ministry. Dr. Khan Sahib submitted the following names to His Excellency for inclusion in the Council of Ministers :—

Dr. Khan Sahib, Kazi Ataullah, Bhanjuran Gandhi and Khan Abbas Khan.

The list was accepted by His Excellency. The new Ministry will take the oath of allegiance and assume office to-morrow morning.

Mr. Abbas Khan is a member of the democratic party.

Allocation Of Portfolios

Abbottabad, Sept. 7.

It is uuderstood that following is the provisional allocation of portfolios:—

Dr. Khan Sahib, Chief Minister, (Political, Home and Public Works).

Mr. Bhanjuram Gandhi, Finance Minister, (Finance and Legislative Department).

Kazi Ataullah, Education Minister, (Education, Revenue and Agriculture).

Khan Mohamed Abbas Khan, Minister for Industries.

Mr. Abbas Khan is the only Minister with previous experience of legislature and has been a member of the last Council and a prominent Jagirdar of Mansahra. He is the son of the last Khan Bahadur Mohd Hussain, Honorary Magistrate.

Mr Kazi Ataullah and Mr. Bhanjuram are pleaders and both were in Jail during the civil disobedience movement. The former was a State Prisoner under Regulation III of 1818.

Statement By Mr. R. Prasad And Maulana A. K. Azad

Babu Rajendra Prasad and Maulana Abul Kalam Azad, in the course of a joint statement, make it clear that the new Ministry formed in the Frontier is purely a Congress Ministry, eight non-congressmen comprising four Democrats, two Independents and two ex-Members of the Hindu-Sikh-Nationalist Party, who were largely responsible for ending the Quiyum Ministry, having signed the following declaration:

"Finding ourselves in agreement with the policy and programme of the Congress work in the Legislatures and considering the situation in this Province, we hereby agree to give our full co-operation to the Congress Party in the Frontier Assembly in furtherance of that programme to participate in the deliberations of that party, to be bound by its decisions regarding its constitutional activities within the legislature and to be subject to control and discipline of the party in equal measure with other members of it".

The statement further states:-- "We came to the province on an invitation from Dr. Khan Sahib and under instructions from the A.I.C.C. and the Working Committee. The object of our visit has been to assist him and the Congress Party in regard to Congress programme in the Legislature. Before we arrived 27 members of the Assembly (19 Congress Members and 8 others elected by the Hindu-Sikh Constituencies) submitted a signed requisition expre-sing want of confidence in the Sir Abdul Quiyum's Ministry. The meeting of the Assembly was held on Sept. 1 and the aforesaid 27 Members desired to move the resolution expressing want of confidence in the Ministry. The resolution was taken on Sept. 3 and passed by the Assembly, 27 voting in favour and 22 against. The Ministry, consequently, resigned and Dr. Khan Sahib was invited by the Governor to assist him in forning a Ministry.

Under the resolution of the All-India Congress Committee, Congress Parties in the Provinces are authorised to accept office if they are in a majority. In the former there are 19 members returned on the Congress ticket to a house of 50 and strictly speaking they are not in a position to accept office.

"Considering the special circumstances of this province, we feel it is necessary for the Congress to accept office if it can be assured of a stable majority pledged to support it in carrying out its programme, even though all members constituting the majority were not formally and technically Members of the Congress and were not returned on Congress ticket. Our conversations with eight gentlemen who were largely responsible for ending the Quiyum Ministry has convinced us that the Congress Party can rely upon their unstinted support and disciplined co-operation and they gladly signed the declaration referred to above.

CONSTITUENT Assembly DEADLOCK

FATE OF RESOLUTION UNDECIDED IN BIHAR ASSEMBLY

Minority Rights And Privileges

(Associated Press)

Patna, Sept. 6.

The fate of the Constituent Assembly resolution is undecided even to-day, the third day of the debate in the Bihar Assembly. The Associated Press gathers from Lobby talks that Congress is prepared to embody in the resolution separate provision (?) for representation of communal minorities such as Muslims, Harijans, etc. But the Coalition Party insists on special representation to propertied classes, while the Muslim Independent Party is not prepared to forego the clause in Mr. Yunus's amendment demanding settlement of minority rights and privileges by mutual consent.

Mr. C. P. Sinha moved an amendment to-day with the permission of the treasury benches and other parties seeking fair representation in the Constituent Assembly for minorities and backward interests. He said they agreed with the central idea in the resolution. It was now for the Congress to extend the hand of co-operation.

ORISSA ASSEMBLY

Premier Refutes An Allegation

(Associated Press)

Cuttack, Sept. 6.

The Orissa Assembly conducted most of its business in Oriya in order to avoid delay in translating English speeches. During the discussion of Money-Lenders Bill, Mr. M. G. Patnaik stated that the Premier was opposing the Bill, because it was the "Hukum" from the Secretaries, and, replying, the Premier denied the allegation and stated perhaps it was a recollection of Mr. Patnaik. The Congress Ministry was not in office for taking Hukums.

The motion for circulation of Mr. Patnaik's Land Mortgage Banks Bill was passed.

When another of Mr.Patnaik's Bills came up for discussion, Mr. Godavaris Misra raised a point of order stating that the Bills were not in the hands of the members for seven days as required under Rules. Consequently, he wanted that the discussion should be postponed with which the Speaker agreed and the House adjourned after the introduction of six more Bills about half an hour earlier.

LATEST NEWS

(Associated Press)

Rangoon,; Sept. 7.

The mystery surrounding the death of Sir Charles Kingsford-smith and his co-pilot, A. Pethybridge, is partially solved as the tyred wheel of the aeroplane which was sometime ago found washed ashore in the Aye Island near Moulemein is confirmed by Mitchael A. Doyle, Assistant Director of Civil Aivation, Burma, to belong to the illfated 'plane "Lady Southern Cross" in which the Air Commodore was attempting record flight from England to Melbourne. The plane was manufactured by the Lockheed Corporation, Los Angeles, U.S.A., which firm communicated to say if the markings on the Oleo Cylinder of the undercarriage salvaged could be identified with many individual Lockheed altair machine manufactured by them. Confirmation was cabled by the firm that identification was positive. The Government of Burma has received a request from the Australian Government to send the undercarriage and the wheel.

(Associated Press)

Abbottabad, Sept. 7.

A Communique says:—His Excellency the Governor received this morning Sir Abdul Qaiyum and accepted the resignation of his ministry. Thereafter, His Excellency administered oaths of office to Dr. Khan Sahib, Qazi Ataullah Khan, Bhanjuram Gandhi, Khan Mohamed Abbas Khan.

A Gazette Extraordinary has been issued stating that the Governor has appointed Dr. Khan Sahib as Chief Minister, Mr. Bhanjuram Gandhi as Finance Minister, Qazi Atullah Khan as Education Minister and Mohamed Abbas Khan as Minister for Industries.

After taking the oaths of office administered by the Governer in the Town Hall in the presence of the Judicial Commissioners, Secretaries, departmental heads and six members of the bar, the Ministers were conducted to their respective offices, and they immediately set themselves to the task of recasting the budget before the week-end.

(Reuter's Cable))

Moscow, Sept. 7.

Competent circles here believe that the Soviet note to Italy will strengthen the Soviet hand at the Mediterranean Conference where Litinoff is expected to demand strong, effective measures to render commercial shipping in the Mediterranean safe. The Soviet Government will continue to insist on joint action by all powers concerned, but informed circles are sceptical of success, and also doubt that the Soviet Government will act single-handed with a view to despatching convoys to the Mediterranean or severing relations with Italy.

The text of the Soviet note to Italy states that the Soviet Government has indubitable proofs of the aggressive actions of the Italian warships against Soviet merchantships. These actions consist of the sinking by Italian submarines of "Timiryazev" and a similar attack in the sinking of "Blogoev". The note describes the alleged act as a flagrant contravention of the principles of humanity, the most elementary and generally recognised precepts of international law and also the violation of the Italo-Soviet Pact of 1936. The Soviet makes a most resolute protest to Italy, and places on the Italian Government full responsibility for the political and material consequences, and insists on a resolute discontinuance of aggression in the future and full compensation for damage caused to the Soviet Government also seamen in the said ships, also exemplary punishment to the persons guilty.

PUBLIC OPINION BEING FLOUTED

Introduction Of Compulsory Study Of Hindi

THREAT TO TAMIL LANGUAGE AND CULTURE

Congress Policy Condemned At High Court Beach Meeting

Madras, Sept. 7.

Under the auspices of the Hindi Protest Committee, Madras, a public meeting was held yesterday evening at the High Court Beach, with Mr. M. Kandaswamy Mudaliar, B. A., Professor of Tamil, Pachaiyappa's College in the chair. There was a large gathering.

Pandit Thirugnanasambandam and Mr. S. Ranganatham duly proposed and seconded Mr. Kandaswamy Mudaliar to the chair, and the same having been carried Mr. Mudaliar occupied the chair.

The chairman in the course of his preliminary remarks explained the object of the meeting. He said that hitherto they were all under the impression that the Government of the country would pay heed to what the general public said about their grievances, and it was generally understood that the Government would act according to the wishes of the people. But the times had changed. Strange things were happening. Public opinion was flouted and those who had just come to power, swollen with pride on account of their new success, paid least attention to what the public said. The attempt to introduce the study of Hindi in schools was a case in point. The new Government was venturing to do a great harm to the Tamilians by attempting to introduce Hindi as a compulsory subject. The Government felt quite confident that, because they had defeated the party which was in power previous to them, they could do everything unchecked. The votes that were cast in favour of the Congress were not meant to abuse the confidence placed in them. It was not at all impossible that the tables would be turned soon. He, for one, was not afraid of the consequences that might overtake him for speaking out his mind. He felt sure that the introduction of Hindi as a compulsory subject would undermine the Tamil language and culture.

No Party Point Of View

It was said, the chairman continued, that opposition for the introduction of Hindi was advanced from the party point of view. To those critics he would reply by stating a simple fact. Some 50 years ago, when there were no parties like the Justice and the Congress, the Rt. Hon'ble Grant Duff, in his capacity as the Chancellor of the Madras University, while delivering the Convocation Address, had referred to the civilization and culture of the Aryans and the Tamilians. He said that as a result of his study of both these races, he could say that the culture and civilization of the Aryans when compared to those of the Tamilians were nothing but a Reuter's cable. Such being the case, could it now be argued that the Rt. Hon'ble Grant Duff had said so from a party point of view? The fact was that the so-called Aryans of the present day, owing to jealousy had been trying to kill the Tamil language and culture. It was with that object in view that it was proposed to introduce Hindi as a compulsory subject in schools. If the Congress was really interested in school children and cared for their well-being, there were many things which they ought to do. First the physique of the boys had to be taken care of. Most of the children attending schools were very weak, and methods ought to be devised to develop the same. There were many other directions in which the Congress Ministry could do good to the public. But instead of doing all that, their very first act was to kill the Tamil language. It was the duty of every Tamilian to come forward and protest against such a move. In this connection he would even go so far as to say that this was a matter concerning not only Tamilians but also Malayalees, Telugus and Canarese. He appealed to them to join the agitation, and protest against the danger to their respective mother tongues.

Proceeding Mr. Mudaliar said that if the advocates of Hindi were sincere, the best thing would be for them to start with men at the top. In the first place let them start with the I.C.S. officers for whom a knowledge of Hindi was necessary inasmuch as they were posted to places all over India. Gazetted Officers, such as Accountant-Generals and others belonging to the All-India services, and finally departmental heads and clerks, might be taken next in the order.

Mr. S. Somasundara Bharathi

Mr. S. Somasundara Bharathi said that he was reminded of another occasion when he had addressed an audience from the same place at a public meeting held to protest against the Rowlat Bill which was intended to take away the liberties of individuals, under the presidentship of Mahatma Gandhi. The present meeting was also a meeting protesting against a move by which the liberties of individuals were sought to be taken away. In the first case, it was the Britishers, while in the latter case, it was the Indians, who attempted to take the liberties. The speaker was greatly pained to see that in the latter case, it was those very Indians who had promised civil liberities to Indians and made the people believe that they were fighting for freedom, The main reason why the Congress Premier had ventured upon this task was that power was in his hands, and with power, he was under the impression that he could do everything he liked. A journal which vehemently supported what all the Prime Minister had said, styled those who did not agree with him as foolish men. The speaker was quite surprised to see the strange behaviour of the Prime Minister and his votaries. Whenever one failed to satisfy his opponent by reasonable arguments, could it be said that he should resort to abusing? Did that not show that the protagonists of Hindi had a weak case? Taking it for granted that Hindi was useful, why should it be made a compulsory study? If Hindi was really useful to the Tamilians, they themselves would study it without any outside compulsion. A good sauce needed no introduction. The very fact that compulsion was resorted to meant that the powers that be wanted to introduce Hindi at all costs, whether it was beneficial to the Tamilians or not. It was more or less threatening one to cut off one's nose if one did not acquiese to what the powers-that-be said. The speaker wanted to remind that the repercussions of such a policy would be very disastrous.

Expert Opinion Ignored

Proceeding, Mr. Bharathi said that the Prime Minister, the moment he had learnt that there was opposition from certain quarters, in his address at the Christian College, Madras, was reported to have said that he was prepared to change his policy if educational experts were against it. After reading that, the speaker was hoping that the Prime Minister, who claimed to belong to a democratic organisation and therefore ought to respect public opinion, would do so after consulting such experts. But the recent attitude of the Prime Minister, as reported in the previous day's newspapers, did not at all give any such hope. It was reported that the Prime Minister did consult educational experts, such as Mr. Saranatha Iyengar and others, but the outcome was not at all encouraging. In that conference, it was said that Mr. Saranatha Iyengar was against the introduction of Hindi as a compulsory subject and that in support of his contention he had cited his own example of finding it difficult to gain sufficient knowledge in it as it was a difficult subject. To that the Prime Minister seemed to have paid scant respect and said that he would have his own way and was determined to have Hindi at all costs. That showed clearly the obstinacy of the Prime Minister in flouting even the opinion of experts.

Continuing, the speaker said that nobody had the right to compulsorily introduce any alien language in any place, except the mother tongue of the place. Mahatma Gandhi too was of the same opinion. That being so, he asked, why should the Premier, a follower of the Mahatma, act in the manner in which he was doing.

Finally, the speaker said that because he was opposing the policy of the Congress Ministry, it was wrong to think he was anti-Congress. He wanted to make it clear that he was a Congressman and still continued to be so. But his definition of the Congress was quite different from that given by some. Any organisation which was fighting for freedom in any sphere could be called Congress. It was in that sense that he viewed the Congress and it was in that sense that he was a Congressman. Therefore, there was nothing wrong or anti-Congress in what he was saying, He appealed to all to join and carry on agitation for a common cause. If even their protests and appeals did not have any effect, then they could resort to the other method which was quite obvious to them. He therefore warned the Congress Ministry that they would reap the benefit of their sowing. Congressmen themselves had said in the past that autocracy could not last for any indefinite period. The sound of the death-knell was ringing in his ears. Whose death it was he need not tell them. It was for the general public especially of the Tamilians to judge it for themselves and act up to it. Were they (the Tamilians) going to die or were they going to cause the death of the Congress Ministry? That was the question before them.

Mr. K. M. Balasubramanyam said that the attempt of the Prime Minister would be a blessing in disguise to the Tamilians.

Mr. Mahomed Bhagdadhi

Mr. S. Mahomed Bhagdadhi said that Tamil was very ancient and it could even be said to be the tongue of the angels. Men of his community still believed that the two children of Adam, the first creation of God, lived in the Tamil Nad and even to-day it was said that the two tombs in Rameswaram were the tombs of those two children. If the ancient men, had lived in South India, naturally their language ought to have been the Tamil language, and therefore Tamil could be very easily associated with God Himself. It was to such a language, that the Congress Premier was determined to do harm, and he would naturally get the reward for doing so.

Sivananda Swamigal

Eezhathu Sivananda Swamigal, Karur, in the course of his speech pointed out to the desirability or otherwise of studying Hindi on its merits. He said that Hindi was one of the many languages that were at present spoken in the whole of India. At present, generally speaking, there were three kinds of Hindi, and they were again sub-divided into 11 other kinds. If it was generally said that Hindi must be studied, one was at a loss to know what kind of Hindi it was that was asked to be studied. Further, of the 35 crores of the people of India more than 33 crores were speaking languages other than Hindi. Therefore, the argument that a very large number of people were speaking Hindi could not be admitted. So on all those grounds, he would plead that Hindi should not be introduced even as an optional subject. In fact, there should be no place for Hindi in this Presidency. The speaker had brought all those facts to the notice of the Government in general and to the Education Minister in particular. The Kazhagam to which he belonged, namely the Arivurai Kazhagam, Karur, had been protesting against Hindi, and they had sent a memorandum and letters to Mahatma Gandhi to the effect that Hindi should not be imported into this Presidency, inasmuch as it was detrimental to the Tamil language. He appealed to all to join the agitation and see that Hindi did not find a place in this Presidency.

As for the motives behind the move on the part of the Prime Minister, he said that some years ago, Mr. C. Rajagopalachari went to Northern India and while he was speaking with Seth Jamanlal Bajaj, the latter seemed to have asked Mr. Rajagopalachari as to what he (Mr. Rajagopalachari) would do for him when Mr. Rajagopalachari became a Prime Minister. It was stated that in reply to that question, Mr. Rajagopalachari had assured Seth Jamanlal Bajaj that the moment he became the Prime Minister of the Madras Presidency, he would introduce Hindi as a compulsory subject. In his (the speaker's) opinion, there was no other justification for the Premier to take the present step, except his anxiety to fulfil the promise made to Seth Jamanalal Bajaj some years ago.

Chairman's Concluding Speech

The chairman in his concluding remarks said that if the Premier was very anxious that all who had to go to Northern India should posses a working knowledge in Hindi, which would be of use to them there, then pamphlets containing some sentences and words in Hindi with their corresponding sentences and words in other languages might be printed and issued just as the Railway guide was being done. That would serve the purpose which the Prime Minister was adducing in favour of Hindi. Further, there was no necessity for all learning Hindi, on the ground that an All-India Federation, was going to be inaugurated and therefore, they should be prepared to speak in Hindi in the Federal Assembly. In the Federal Assembly there would be only a few members of the Madras Provincial Legislature. Was it then justifiable that because a few were going to speak in the Federal Assembly, all school-children in the Presidency should be compelled to study Hindi. He would like to ask another question. Supposing the school-children were taught Hindi, he asked what about others who did not attend schools and that number was considerably large. How was the Prime Minister going to teach them Hindi? In that case still a large number of people who were illiterates would remain so. Therefore, he pleaded that the proposal be dropped immediately, as there was no case for the study of Hindi, and much less for its being enforced on the Tamilians.

He then moved the resolutions passed at the Soundarya Mahal meeting on the 5th instant protesting against the introduction of Hindi as a compulsory subject in schools and pleading for the mother tongue to have a dominant place in schools, legislatures and courts.

The resolutions were again carried unanimously, and the meeting terminated with a vote of thanks proposed by Mr. S. Ranganathan.

Estab...

(Associated Pre...

Karachi, ...

Yet another milest... been reached in the hist... development of Karac... decision of the naval au... to transfer Naval Boys' ... Establishment togethe... Depotship "Dalhousie" ... present location in Bo... Karachi. Synchronisin... does, with the establishm... a seaplane base and the ... wharf completion expa... scheme of civil aerodrom... Drigh Road, year 1938 promis... to be a memorable one in th... city's annals. The school will b... located on Manora Island o... Keamari Harbour, where an ex... tensive tract of land has bee... acquired from Cables and Wire... less Company. It is estimated t... cost Rs. 8 lakhs. The constructio... work is expected to begin early next year.

According to the Admiralty spokesman the transfer has bee... occasioned by the fact tha... conditions in Manora are much better suited for the school than Bombay. The object of the establishment is to train ratings who can rise to petty offices in naval ships. Opportunities will be offered for all suitable candidates. It was emphasised, ... ever, that there was no qu... of school interfering i... manner with the existing ... gements for training Ind... naval careers in Engla... Admiral Bedford, who ... here, is expected to s... another two weeks in Karachi i... the course of which matters connected with the school may come within his purview though the visit is not made for this purpose.

TASK-WORK EARNINGS

Cut Restored

(Associated Press)

Karchi, Sept. 6.

Apropos the recent order regarding the reductien of telegraph messengers' earnings, the Director of Posts and Telegraphs has decided to restore the cut in the task-work earnings in full and instead a reduction of monthly standard of messages to be delivered by each messenger will be enforced. It is emphasised this will have the result of benefiting the public generally and expedite delivery.

TRIBAL RAID ON CHAUDWAN

One Hindu Killed And Two Wounded

(Associated Press)

Nathiagali, Sept. 6.

Chaudwan was raided by ... tribesmen, believed to be Mahsuds, at 6-30 this morning. One Hindu was killed and two wounded, one seriously. Ten shops were looted and only account books were burnt. The gang is reported to have retired towards Zam Chaudwan. Frontier constabulary from Darazanda and Tang and Military from Manzai and two air craft are operating.

THE PUNJAB SECRETARIAT

(Associated Press)

Simla, Sept. 6.

The Associated Press of India understands that the Punjhb Secretariat will close at Simla on October 4 and reopen in Lahore on 9th October.

...OR ALL AND NO ...FAVOUR"

:(o):

Debate On Insurance Bill ... Central Assembly

...JINNAH'S OPPOSITION TO MANAGING AGENCY SYSTEM

(Associated Press)

Simla, Sept. 6.

...he Legislative Assembly ...umed its general discussion ... the Insurance Bill.

At the outset the Leader of the House referred to the pres...ure of the official work and ex...pressed concern that the House was taking unduly long time for the discussion of the Bill, as already over 600 amendments had been received and that he understood another 150 were on their way.

Mr. Bhulabhai Desai suggested late sittings, but the President said that in a Bill like this after listening to three days' debate, the chair felt that the members themselves should put restraint on themselves, so that the House could be spared the trouble of listening to endless repetitions. He strongly opposed sitting late hours.

Some Suggestions

Dr. Deshmukh was the first ...ker to-day. He made four ...tant suggestions. Firstly, ...he terms of a life policy ... be printed in the verna...nguage of all the pro... in which the policy-...s lived, secondly, that ... photographed copy of the policy-holders' statement should be supplied to policy-holders by Insurance companies, thirdly, that, after payment of the premiums for two years, no policy should lapse, and, fourthly, that medical examination by Insurance companies should be by qualified medical men who are on the provincial register.

Intervening, Sir N. N. Sircar said that the Government were prepared to accept the first two suggestions, but opposed the latter two.

Dr. Deshmukh referring to his third point that no policy should lapse after the payment of the premiums for two years, said that personally he would prefer no policy should lapse even after the first premium. But in view of the fact that the company did not benefit by the first premium, he suggested two years' premium. He understood already certain companies were doing this and from a talk with what he called the "big drums of Bombay" they had no objection to it. He hoped the Government would ...lso accept his suggestion to in...orporate it in the Bill.

As for the last suggestion Dr. Deshmukh urged that if that was good insurance business, they should have proper control of medical examination with a view to avoiding false reports being presented. His suggestion was a simple one, as already a provincial medical agency existed and did not involve any difficulty.

Mr. Hossainbhoy Lalji said that Indian Insurance companies needed protection. As regards reinsurance, there was not a single insurance company which did not do so. Indian Insurance companies reinsured more than 90 per cent of their business with foreign companies.

Mr. Joshi: It is a mistake.

Mr. Lalji: It is a mistake, but we cannot retain all this with us and take such amount of risk. Continuing, the speaker said that if the house wanted one-fourth of the directors of Indian Insurance Companies to be policy holders' representatives, then why should not this principe be applied to foreign companies in India?

Mr. B. Das (Hear, hear).

State Control

Mr. K. S. Gupta wanted full State control over insurance companies. Policy-holders should have a strong voice in the management of insurance companies. They should have one-third number of seats on the Board of Directors. There should be a limit to shareholders having control in the working of the companies. In other words, if the shareholders held a very large number of shares, he should not proportionately have as much control over the companies. He wanted this for the sake of preventing the companies from being dominated by a few rich people.

Defence Of Bombay Business

Sir H. P. Mody was in a hilarious mood when, in the course of a brief speech, he held the House in good humour, sometimes defending foreign business in India and other big business in Bombay. Apparently, he did not relish the remarks of the Law Member calling Bombay members "Big drums," and, strongly defending "Big Bombay busines," declared with an air of pride that it was, after all, the big Bombay business which always stood behind a greater measure of prosperity in the country. If there was big Bombay business, it was more correct to say that there was big Bengal buccaneering. The house had a sample of it during the Companies Bill and they were having another sample to-day. (Laughter).

Fair Field For Foreigner

Sir H. P. Mody said that while the interests of policy-holders was paramount, the house should also bear in mind that there were other interests involved in insurance business, which required to be safeguarded, namely, the interests of insurance companies. Inculcation of insurance habit in the people was of fundamental importance to their well-being. He argeed that Indian companies ought to command the sympathy of the Government and others, but, at the same time, he was vehemently opposed to any measure in the nature of what he termed expropriation of foreigner. He was equally opposed to the policy of driving out the foreigner, as he was opposed to the abolition of managing agents. Their policy should be that, while pursuing a policy of encouraging Indian interests, they should, at the same time, preserve a fair field for the foreigner (some voices: Oh oh). Sir H. P. Mody hoped that Sir N. N. Sircar would be all sweet reasonableness when the House took up detailed consideration of the Bill.

Sir N. N. Sircar: You had better wait and see.

Sir H. P. Mody: I am certainly waiting and I challenge him to be unreasonable. (Laughter).

Sir H. P. Mody, concluding, said that what he wanted in respect of Indian insurance was fair field for all and no favour and holding the scale even between the interests. The House had a great deal of opportunity still left to make provisions in the Bill well balanced and acceptable to all.(Applause.)

Mr. Bhagchand Soni gave a general approval to the Bill as emerged from the Select Committee and said that as far as life insurance companies were concerned there was no need for managing agents, but he apprehended the provisions relating to deposits for licensing agents to be difficult for young companies to carry out. He suggested the payment of deposit should be spread over a large number of years.

Help Small Companies

Mr. A. N. Chattopadhyaya criticised the Bill and said that the need for it had not been proved. There had been no instances all these years of any Indian insurer having defrauded a policy-holder or a shareholder. If any one had cause for complaint it was field workers and agents, but there was nothing in the Bill to encourage these people. He urged the house to give help to small companies and not load them with conditions which they could not fulfil.

Measure Welcomed

Mr. B. Das welcomed the measure, but felt disappointed with it as it emerged from the Select Committee because sufficient lattitude had been left to the Colonial and foreign companies, not to speak of the United Kingdom companies that enjoyed great privileges under the objectionable and hateful Government of India Act. He was afraid that Indian Insurance companies, unless the house took steps to get the Act amended, would be thwarted in their operations by foreign companies, particularly by the Dominions and Colonial companies.

As regards reciprocity he did not want it with South Africa and Canada as long as the Dominions denied Indians the right of naturalisation and equality, and he was glad if this reciprocity clause was extended to all fields not only to insurance. He also referred to the ban on Indian firms imposed by German, Japanese and Italian Governments, and said that it was the duty of the House to see that the Japanese German and Italian business firms were similarly treated in India. He wanted surplus funds of insurance companies, both British and Indian, to be invested in Indian Securities not merely in British securities.

Resuming after lunch, Mr. B. Das said that, accepting the Congress mandate, he would like Indian insurance companies fixed Rs. 500 as the maximum salaries. He would like foreign companies doing business in India to do the same. Dominions must be explicitly told that if they wished to do business in India, they must give Indians equal opportunities in their companies. To his knowledge at present no Indian employed in any Canadian or foreign companies was drawing a salary over Rs.500, while their own nationals drew fabulous salaries.

Interrupting, Sir N. N. Sircar pointed out one prominent Indian company paid Rs. 7,000 to its European Manager and another Rs. 6,000. There were several instances of high salaries. It appeared to him that the worst culprits were not Canadians or other foreign concerns, but Indians. (Hear, hear).

Bombay's Lead

Sir Cowasjee Jehangir said that everyone should be proud that Bombay gave a lead to insurance business in India. It was some 62 years that one of India's biggest companies was founded in Bombay. He was himself connected with that company as a Director and he wanted to assure the Government and everyone that there was no desire in Bombay to kill young companies.

(Sir N. N. Sircar: I am glad to hear that).

Sir Cowasjee: We in Bombay are not such a bad lot as presumed. We are founders of insurance business in India.

Sir Cowasjee, concluding, paid a handsome tribute to the Law Member's industry and fairness which he exhibited during the Companies Bill and confidently hoped that he would show the same spirit with regard to the Insurance Bill also.

Mr. Umaralishah said that insurance companies were doing business in coins, currency notes collection, issuing which was the monopoly of the Government all over the world. It was but proper that the Government should have a predominant control and voice in such business.

Mr. M. S. Aney, Leader of the CongressNationalists said that it had been agreed on all hands that under the present day conditions the 1912 Act had become out of date and inadequate in several respects. There was general agreement on this ground and to that extent the Bill before the house was a welcome one. But, naturally, on certain vital proposals there were noticed disagreements and conflicting views. Mr. Aney then in detail analysed the salient principles involved in the Bill. He hoped that the house would consider the Bill dispassionately and come to an effective and proper solution with a view to fostering insurance business in India which was essential for industrial and economic progress.

A Non-Political Measure

Mr. Bhulabhai Desai suggested that the Bill was a non-political measure subject to qualification that, having regard to world conditions, it was impossible to divorce economics from politics. He was glad to find that, though in that sense the measure might not inaptly be described as political, the Government benches now recognised that the protection of Indian interests was the element on which both sides might agree, notwithstanding other differences. He emphasised the two aspects, namely, protection of Indian policy-holders and the encouragement of the growth of this particular class of Indian business overshadowed as it was by foreign interests. There were many interests affected by the Bill, namely, the Managing Agent, Chief Agent, field workers' agents and so on, and it was a wise reconciliation of all these interests which would make for prosperous insurance business.

As regards the distinction between Indian and non-Indian insurers he urged the European Group to consider that protection granted by Sections 107 to 116 of the Government of India Act, from which distinction incorporated in the Bill was derived, was a very costly one in the long run. European Group should remember that it was goodwill that they must cultivate. As it was, it was not merely protection, but, to some extent, forcible conversion of the whiteman into brown, a thing which they normally did not like but which for the purpose of a that Act they gleefully adopted. Colour bar, therefore, served them this time in a more beneficial way than the way in which they used colour bar themselves. But, however, it was described that it constituted insurmountable difficulty in the way of an Indian getting a square deal in his country as against those who exploited him.

Explaining the origin of the clause relating to the definition of Indian insurer, Mr. Desai pointed out that it closely followed the definition of Irish insurer contained in the Irish Act, but in the Irish case it was withdrawn by reason of a gentleman's agreement between non-Irish insurance and Irish insurers.

A Gentleman's Agreement

If such a gentleman's agreement could be arrived at there, he asked whether the members of the European Group could not still enter into a similiar agreement in India, so that any advantage, which could be got from non-Indian and non-U. K. interests as regards the rest of insurers in this country, might be shared by the Indian and the United Kingdom companies, and if that agreement could be arrived at, he had not the smallest doubt that no question would then arise of reserving for His Majesty's consent the provision which ran counter to the six sections of the Government of India Act to which he referred.

Mr. Desai referred to the limitation of commissions and suggested that provisions on the lines of those in the original Bill might be made. Referring to managing agents, he said it would be an Act of mercy and justice to garnt five years to them in case of life companies. Turning to licensing agents, he declared some check was necessary. He would have liked the prescription of some qualification for agents. (A voice: Do you want a Bar-at-law?)

Mr. Desai: I hope a Barrister-at-law has better occupation. (Laughter). He thought it possible to frame a qualification to suit the case, but did not want to impose any further burden.

Mr. Desai concluded by reiterating his appeal for the reconcliation of all interests for the promotion of Indian insurance business.

Mr. Jinnah's Speech

Mr. Jinnah, whose speech was interrupted a number of times by Congress members, said that the House had to keep in mind foreign companies, British companies, larger Indian companies, smaller Indian companies, shareholders and, above all, petty policy holders. He had refused deliberately to meet any of these interests in order to keep an open mind and not be misled by their very convincing cases. He would be the last person to support any measure which aimed to strangle any foreign or British or Indian company. He would like to place foreign companies on equal terms with Indian companies. As regards the managing agency system, he was against the system in any form or shape.

Mr. Satyamurthi: Would you vote for its going to-morrow?

Mr. Jinnah: Yes, if the Hon. Member will follow me with his party behind them.

Mr. Satyamurthi: We will consider it (Laughter).

Mr. Jinnah said that he was glad that some relief had been given to policyholders by reducing the Managing agents honoraium to Rs 2,000 per mensem.

As regards the House not having power to legislate against foreign companies, Mr. Jinnah said he was the only one who opposed the provision being inserted in the Government of India Act of 1935 with a view to depriving India of power to pass discriminatory legislation. Even Mr. Ghandhi did not raise a voice against it.

Sir Cowasjee pointed out: "We took strong exception to it. I warned this clause would do more harm to British interests than anything else."

Mr. Jinnah: I am talking of the First Round-Table Conference.

Voice from Congress benches suggested Mr. Gandhi was not there at the First Round-Table Conference.

Mr. Jinnah declared no one objected to that provision in the first conference. In the second conference Mr. Gandhi did not refer to this matter.

Mr. Satyamurthi: He opposed the whole constitution.

Mr. Jinnah: It is no use now. The question is have you any way to keep out of it?

Mr. Satyamurthi: Yes, join the congress and kill the constitution. (Applause).

Mr. Jinnah: You join the Muslim League (Applause).

Continuing, Mr. Jinnah said that it was too much to give such large powers to Superintendent of Insurance. He suggested the establishment of a tribunal for revising awards or judgments of Superintendent.

Concluding, he promised to give all assistance to produce a sound piece of legislation which would protect the interests of all concerned.

The House adjourned till to-morrow when the Law Member will reply to the debate.

SLAUGHTER HOUS... FOR LAHORE

A JUSTIFICATION OF ITS ADVANTAGES

Government Of India Communique

(Associated Press)

Simla, Sept. 5.

The following communique has been issued by the Government on the establishment of a Central Abbattoir in Lahore in the course of which it says:

For many years it has been realised that the question of the supply of meat and other perishable foodstuffs to our troops constitutes one of our major supply problems, especially in the event of war. The lines of communication will be greatly congested by large herds of livestock being driven forward in the rear of the troops. This would detract from mobility and in modern war, the consequences might be very serious. The problem of feeding, watering and protecting animals on line march also arise and in this connection the possibility of enemy air action had to be remembered The present system is, in brief, extravagant, cumbersome and out of date. The whole question was, therefore, examined in greatest detail in Army Headquarters and it was ultimately decided that central abbattoir and cold storage distribution scheme was from the point of view of military forces a vital necessity in war and economy in peace and that to ensure its timely efficient operation in war it is imperative it should be established in peace.

Favourable Factors

The factors that favour central abbattoir could be summarised as follows:—

Scientific fattening can be carried out, thereby increasing out-turn of meat per head of cattle.

Fewer cattle, therefore, would be required (approximately one thousand less per annum).

Most humane methods can be used under the supervision of experts.

Scientific meat inspection should be carried out with the greatest economy in skilled personnel.

By employing modern science and refrigeration for distribution purposes loss of wastage can be reduced to the minimum. It was also considered that agricultrial and industrial resources of the province, where abbattoir is situated, should be increased by zamindars being encouraged to breed and fatten more cattle than they otherwise do.

Subsequent investigations showed for the successful operations of a central abbattoir and frozen meat supply a chain of cold storage depots for holding supplies before issue was necessary and that a system of refrigerated rail-road transport for distribution of supplies to cold storage depots and from cold storage depot to troops is essential. These items would, of course, be extremely expensive, but it is felt that, if civilian interest could be stimulated in the subject of cold storage and refrigerated transport, there is ground for hope that commercial interest would develop these two essential links in the chain of supply and thus relieve the army of the heavy burden of capital expenditure which would otherwise be involved.

Stimulus To Improve Breeding

There is good reason to anticipate that the establishment of a Central Abbattoir providing regular and assured demand for animals of appropriate type would stimulate throughout the area of supply improvement of both breeding and feeding of cattle with consequent invigoration of the phase of farming of very great value of agricultural practice of the province.

To sum up, the position is that under the Abbattoir and cold storage scheme, approximately 1,000 less cattle would be required for slaughter than at present, cattle would be slaughtered under humane conditions, financial net

(Continued on previous Column)

(Continued from next Column).

saving annually in military budget of Rs. 211,000 would be effected, the institution of a Central Abbattoir would mean the abolition of 20 or 30 small and inefficient butcheries, cattle industry would be benefited and cold storage and refrigerated transport system has the greatest potentialities for the improvement of the standard of living of the country. Its establishment would materially benefit agriculture, industry, horticulture, fisheries and would also provide opportunities for increased employment.

Improvement Of Rural Conditions

NEED FOR MORE RELIEF TO RYOTS

PROHIBITION AND QUESTION OF TAXATION

Council Discussion On Budget Proposals

Madras, Sept. 7.

As briefly stated yesterday, the adjourned meeting of the Madras Legislature Council was held at 3 p.m. mainly for general discussion on the budget.

After interpellations which consisted of five questions, the President announced that he had received a communication from the Speaker of the Assembly that the Madras Payment of Salaries and Removal of Disqualifications Bill had received the assent of the Assembly and that it had been forwarded for consideration of the Council.

During question time, Dewan Bahadur R. Srinivasan asked whether it was a fact that one Alagan, an Adi-Dravida, was beaten to death on the 15th June 1937 by certain caste-Hindus of Visalankottai village near Kallupati about nine miles from Karaikudi for singing songs describing the cruel treatment meted out to untouchables by caste-Hindus and that one of the caste-Hindus attacked Alagan with a sickle and that other Adi-Dravidas also sustained injuries; and what steps the Police have taken.

The Hon. the Prime Minister said that he had called for information on the subject and the report received showed that a prosecution had been launched against the assailants of Alagan for murder and allied offences.

Mr. B. Narayanaswami Naidu

The general discussion on the budget was then taken up and Mr. B. Narayanaswamy Naidu who set the ball rolling first referred to the policy of Prohibition adopted by the Ministry. He reminded the House that the Prime Minister had, in introducing the budget, stated that Prohibition was not an experiment but an accepted policy of the Government. He had nothing to say against Prohibition, but his only fear was that Prohibition would not be a success judged from financial implications. The Government proposed to meet the loss incurred in excise revenue, by having recourse to borrowings. The ordinary revenue of the province was not able to meet the deficit in excise revenue by the introduction of the Prohibition programme. He would like to know how they were going to meet this deficit in revenue and whom they were going to tax.

In this connection he dealt generally with provincial finance and said that six crores were derived from land revenue and four from excise. If the Government proposed to take away four crores of revenue from excise, how were they, he asked, going to meet this deficit and he added that unless this question was answered, the members of the house would not be justified in giving their support to the budget.

Continuing, Mr. Narayanaswamy Naidu referred to the new schemes that were proposed to be started at a cost of thirteen lakhs and said that he failed to spot any scheme that was intended for the benefit of the agriculturists. There were no recurring grants provided under irrigation and it could not be supposed that there were no irrigatian schemes pending. In matter of public health a grant of one lakh had been made for Local boards and three lakhs for Municipalities. Considering the proportion of the people in the Local Boards and in the Municipalities, the distribution of the grants appeared to him to be uneven.

He next referred to the grant of two lakhs for assisting the Handspinning Association. If the grant was intended to help the ryot to supplement his other ordinary income, he had no objection to it at all. But he had his doubts, if it was intended, as a step to revive a lost industry.

Another point on which he laid stress was the provision for the grant of Rs. 80,000 to prisoners. This big sum was intended for the supply of butter-milk to "C" class prisoners to the detriment of adopting measures for the amelioration of the grievances of agriculturists. Speaking from the point of view of ryots and agriculturists, he regretted that there was nothing in the budget to benefit those classes. He was aware, at the same time that there was a sum of Rs. 30,000 provided in the budget for loans to agriculturists. The amount he observed was most inadequate, but what concerned them most was not the amount of loan that was given, but the steps adopted by the Government to help the ryots to repay the loan. He hoped that in the framing of future budgets the Government would take care of not only the interests of the ryots, but also think of schemes for the uplift of the ryots and he reminded the house that on the prosperity of the ryots depended the successful administration of the province.

Finally, he pleaded for the development of sugar industry in the province and that the Sugar Mills should be placed on a proper basis. The Government had a great trust to perform and in the proper discharge of that trust depended the prosperity of the country.

Mr. Saldanha

Mr. J. A. Saldanha then said that the hearts of Congressmen beat in unison with the joys and sorrows of the people. The Congress had come into office with a feeling to work for the country in a spirit of sacrifice and service. He hoped that this feeling of sacrifice and service would be accompanied by a sound financial policy. It was the duty of others, even though they did not agree with all the items of the Congress programme, to co-operate with them in a like spirit of sacrifice and service.

Continuing, Mr. Saldanha said that it was a pity that the motion regarding Constituent Assembly which had been tabled for the Upper House had been suppressed. He thought it was an "unmerited slur" on the elders of the Council who had rendered yeoman service to the country. He believed that there was no need for the Second Chamber.

He said that the low salaries agreed to be drawn by the Ministers and the Parliamentary Secretaries was edifying. Referring to the purchase of motor cars for Ministers, he pointed out that Madras was unique in the various types of conveyances and judged by the simplicity adopted by the Ministers they would do well to go by jutkas or rickshaws and it would indeed be a wonderful sight to see rickshaws carrying the honourable burden (laughter).

He next complained of the accoustic properties of both the houses and said that it would be better to hold the meetings of the Council in a mandap on the marina. But if the present arrangement was to be continued, he suggested that a rostrum should be erected.

Mr. Saldanha then proceeded to refer to the inconvenience felt in not having answers in print to starred question.

The President observed that it had no bearing on the budget.

Mr. Saldanha pointed out that the other day it was said that this policy was adopted as a measure of economy and therefore it was a matter that could be discussed now.

The President ruled Mr. Saldanha out of order and said that if he wished he could bring an amendment to the rules.

Disparity In Grants

Mr. Saldanha then referred to the disparity in the grants for Indian and European orphanages on the basis of Rs. 3 per head in the former and Rs. 15 in the latter and pleaded that the interest of the people of India should stand foremost.

He then referred to the administration of minor ports in the presidency and said that this was done by a committee appointed by the Collectors. He complained that there was an amount of irresponsible and arbitrary extravagance in the administration at present and that it should be put an end to. He suggested the introduction of legislation for proper administration of these ports.

Continuing Mr. Saldanha said that there were no beds for tuberculosis patients in the Women's Hospital at Mangalore. Malaria was prevalent more in rural areas and adequate provision should be made for the free supply of quinine for meeting the needs of the masses. For every 30 villages, there was one dispensary and this was disgraceful to their country. The Government should give more attention to the question of affording more medical relief in rural areas. The Government should take steps for relieving indebtedness among industrialists and agriculturists. He welcomed prohibition but said that he doubted very much whether people would give up drink easily. When foreign liquors were being imported into this country, why should not they produce good liquor in this country, and make business out of it.

Encouraging New Industries

Mr. Abdul Wahab Bhukari congratulated the Government in having taken up the question of prohibition. He was confident that they might succeed in this direction. He suggested that a scheme of propaganda by means of lantern lectures might be taken up throughout the Presidency to educate the people on prohibition. In India they were accustomed to many amenities in life, from motor cars right down to needles but they were not able to produce any of these things. They should pay serious attention not only to hand spinning but also to certain industries like glass making, watch making etc. Mr. Saldhana had referred to Rickshaws and Jutkas. The speaker said that these conveyances were a blot and slur on their present-day civilisation. It was a pitiable sight to see carts loaded above their maximum capacity driven by the people on the tarred roads of Madras in the sun. These were really matters which should be taken into account seriously and steps should be taken to find out means of providing employment for these poor people. This could be best done by the Government taking up more industries of the country. He referred to the Hindi—Urdu controversy and said that liberty should be given to the various communities to chose the particular language they liked. He was rather disappointed that only two and a half lakhs of rupees were provided for education. He expected that the Congress Ministry would have paid much attention on education but he did not know what had weighed with them. Their country, which was once the bedrock of civilisation and education, was unfortunately for the present regarded as backward in matters of education. This educational aspect of the country would have to be kept more and more in the forefront and given maximum support and consideration. The salary paid to the elementary school teachers was appalingly low and the speaker requested the Government to seriously consider this matter. As regards the proposed salary cut, he said that it should not effect the subordinate services. Instead of these cuts, he suggested that a tax on capital might be charged which would bring in much revenue.

Far From Satisfactory

Rao Bahadur M. Ramakrishna Reddi said that in the past the Finance Member had taken time to get himself acquainted with the problem of administration and by the time he learnt all the details, he had to lay down his office and leave the country once for all. But now the Finance Minister held office for five years and when he laid down his office at the end of the term, he would give them the benefit of his long experience. He congratulated the Finance Minister on his sound budget. But he said that from the agriculturists' point of view, the budget was far from satisfactory. It was admitted on all hands that the agriculturists contributed a large portion of the land revenue to the Government. Their present condition was deplorable and it was no exaggeration to say that they were on the verge of insolvency because they borrowed money every year to pay their assessment to the Government. If, in these days of democracy, when they were supposed to have responsible Government of the people, by the people and for the people, they were not going to give relief to the suffering ryots, when on earth were they going to give relief to them? The Interim Ministry granted a remission of Rs. 75 lakhs. The Justice Ministry, while they were in office gave a remission of Rs. 56 lakhs. But the responsible Government had given only Rs. 75 lakhs. He pleaded that 33 1/3 per cent. remission should be given. The ryots in the ceded districts were in a peculiar condition. The wet lands were to be irrigated by spring channels which they had to dig in the bed of the river. During rainy season, the channels were washed away and they had to dig them again after the the rainy season. In the summer season, water supply was not adequate with the result that they had to dig the channels again. He urged the Government to consider this question and see that special concessions were given to them in regard to irrigation facilities.

Toddy—As Medicine

As regards the Government's policy of prohibition, he said that he would like to see that the poor people did not take to this evil habit of drinking. He was of opinion that this evil habit was due to illiteracy and want of medical relief. Poor people went to toddy shops not because they liked toddy but because they felt that it gave them a sort of immediate relief in certain ailments from which they were suffering. They were taking toddy as medicine. How many medical institutions had they got in each district? Before giving effect to this social reform, why should they not give medical relief for each revenue taluq? There were villages with a population of more than 400 that had no schools. If they gave effect to prohibition, he was afraid that people would not abide by the decision of the Government and there would be murders and clashes in each village. The Government should give more facilities for education and medical relief and unless these were done, prohibition would be a failure. The Government were spending Rs. 40 lakhs on the Forest Department which yielded a revenue of Rs. 47 lakhs. When they wasted so much money on Forest establishment why should they not give facilities to the ryots for free grazing for the removal of fire wood and green manure? The Government had made a provision of Rs. 5,000 for libraries. This was not sufficient and the speaker requested the Government to provide more money next year. There was also a provision of Rs. 10,000 for radio sets for villages. He wanted to know how many radio sets they were going to give to the villages. There were a number of big villages where they could make use of these sets. He urged the Government to make sufficient provision. If the Ministry proposed to raise fresh taxation, he suggested that a committee consisting of members of both the Houses be appointed to devise ways and means of affording more relief to the ryots.

The Council then rose for the day.

ZANZIBAR DEBATE IN ASSEMBLY

INDEPENDENTS VOTE WITH GOVERNMENT

A Rejoinder To Mr. Jinnah's Statement

(Associated Press.)

Bombay, (By Mail).

In the conrse of a rejoinder to Mr. Jinnah's statement wherein he seeks to explain the reasons which prompted him to vote against the Zanzibar adjournment motion, Mr. Tyabali, President of the Indian National Association, Zanzibar, writes:—

Like every patriotic Indian I was shocked and pained to learn that Mr Jinnah and party had voted against Zanzibar adjournment motion, but I am still more amazed and pained to read his explanation as to why Independents voted with the Government and thus defeated the adjournment motion.

In support of the inexplicable attitude taken up by the Independent Party in this adjournment motion, its leader has simply repeated the arguments advanced by the Government of India to justify the arrangement which it concluded with the Government of Zanzibar. The only discovery which Mr. Jinnah appears to have made is that the Indian community, in taking up its present position, has been encouraged by some interested persons. In this connection, I need only say that it is hardly worthy of a great and distinguished person, like Mr. Jinnah, to indulge in such veiled insinuations.

Lack Of Appreciation

In some quarters there seems to exist a lamentable lack of appreciation of the Indian viewpoint in connection with this unhappy clove legislation. The Zanzibar Indians maintain that this and other allied legislations are racial and have been introduced by the Zanzibar Government with the principal object of squeezing Indians out of t e clove trade and lowering them in the estimation of the Arabs and natives, whereas the Government of India has given out lately and their supporters assert that it is entirely an economic measure. And this is what the Zanzibar Government has to say on this subject: "It is futile to attempt to disguise the fact that the Protectorate's problem is essentially a racial one; to ignore or attempt to conceal that fact is merely to evade the issue."

I leave it to the readers to judge which statement is more reliable and weighty. Mr. Jinnah says that "the Clove Growers' Association is analogus to the Marketing Board set up by the Government of Zanzibar.". May I take the liberty of pointing out that between the Clove Growers' Association, which is a monopolistic body enjoying a complete water-tight monopoly in buying and selling of cloves, and an ordinary Marketing Board there is hardly any point of similarly. And as a matter of fact, there is no Marketing Board of any kind set up by the Zanzibar Government as stated by Mr. Jinnah.

Trivial Changes

Mr. Jinnah accuses the Indian commercial community of exploiting and misleading the Congress Party and a section of the Indian Press. On the contrary, Mr. Jinnah and his partisans would appear to have been carried off their leg by the glorious accounts of the great victory won by the Government of India in wresting a few trivial changes in the working of the monopoly machinery.

It is a matter of great satisfaction to the Zanzibar Indians th[illegible] whole [illegible] Indian m[illegible] and instit[illegible] notable excep[illegible] taking such d[illegible] Zanzibar cont[illegible] them in their [illegible] pathy and mo[illegible] have sustained [illegible] Indians in th[illegible] struggle carried [illegible] three years.

I think the Zanzibar [illegible] may well be credited with [illegible] ing whether it is to their a[illegible] tage to work the present le[illegible] tion or to leave it alone. Fo[illegible] time being the Zanzibar In[illegible] have determined to have not[illegible] to do with the clove busines[illegible] they are convinced from th[illegible] past experience that worki[illegible] the clove legislation will inevitably lead to their extinction as a great commercial community of Zanzibar.

The Zanzibar Government is definitely interested in seeing the Indians eliminated from the clove trade as the Indians with the Arabs have been constantly protesting against the Zanzibar Government taking away from the clove industry nearly Rs. 15 lakhs every year by way of export duty to keep an unconsciously expensive and top-heavy white administration. With Indians removed from the clove trade and freed from the risk of any further opposition, the Government of Zanzibar will probably not hesitate to increase the export duty on clove to make up their dwindling revenue.

Even the most ardent admi[illegible] of monopoly cannot argue [illegible] elimination of competition [illegible] the field of internal buying [illegible] mean better prices for [illegible] growers.

Uncompromising Resistan[illegible]

In conclusion, I may assu[illegible] Mr. Jinnah and those of his way of thinking that if the Zanzibar Indians were convinced that the creation of a monopoly was absolutely necessary for safeguarding the interests of the growers or for preserving the prosperity of the Protectorate they would certainly have not offered the uncompromising resistance to the clove legislation that they have done for the simple reason that the prosperity of the clove industry means the prosperity of the people of the Protectorate including, of course the Indians.

I would now express the hope that people who cannot give any help to their overseas brethren should at least do nothing to make their position more difficult and unbearable.

CAWNPORE LABOUR SITUATION

Adjournment Motion In U. P. Assembly Talked Out

(Associated Press)

Lucknow, Sept. 6.

Adjournment motions were the order of the day. One in the Assembly, which was moved by Mr. Z. H. Lari to discuss the Cawnpore situation arising from the discontent of industrial workers due to victimisation and the promulgation of order under Section 144, Cr. P. C. was talked out, and the other in the Council to discuss the unsatisfactory nature of the Agrarian Committee to enquire into the tenancy laws was ruled out by the President on the Leader of the House explaining that official announcement was not yet made and the report published in certain papers was a mere speculation.

Babu Rajendra Prasad, President of the Cawnpore Labour Enquiry Committee, arrives on Sept. 10. The Committee meets the same afternoon.

LICENSE FOR PROCESSIONS

Restricted Use Of Sec. 30 Of Police Act

(Associated Press)

Patna, Sept. 6.

It is understood that the Ministry will shortly be passing orders restricting the use of Section 30 of the Police Act relating to licence for processions to only exceptional circumstances.

...INE'S SAGACIOUS LEAD

:(o):

... Minister's Moderation In ...e And Extremism In Action"

:(o):

...OCRACY IN THE GRIP OF DICTATORS

(:o:)

...tastic Attack On Federation

:(o):

...REMIER C. R. WILL EAT HIS WORDS"

A Disappointing Budget Of Stale Party Stunts

(By C. S. Ranga Iyer)

Palghat, Sept. 3.

... the difference between the ...e Minister's speech on the ...nstituent Assembly repudia-...ing the Constitution Act which ...s absorbed the Congress and ... Governor's address to the ...egislators is the distinction ...tween inexperience and ...agacity.

Lord Erskine gave a sagacious ...ead which, if followed, will take India to the promised goal of ...mocratic Freedom.

...emocr...y is the only path to ... It is a wearying ...ng that long and ...n. There is no short ...eedom of the Anglo-... type.

...ut the world which speaks ...e Anglo-Saxon tongue is not ...e whole world. It is only a ...art of this planet. If India wants to attain the freedom which England enjoys, then she must follow the lead of the English Democrat, a great Parliamentarian, who addressed the Legislators and presides over the destiny of this Presidency.

It was the first great speech that we have had from the Governor of a great Presidency after the ...hange of Government. The ...peech is the mirror of the vast ...d wonderful change that has ...e over the country. It is ...thing else and nothing less ...n the change from an irres-...ponsive and irresponsible burea-...ucracy to a responsible and ...xcitable democracy.

The Governor's speech supplied all that is responsive and responsible in the change from the crude old system under which the Ministers of to-day were treated as rebels and wanted to be treated as such, ...cause deliberate law-breaking ...their non-violent purpose. ...e ...Prime Minister's speech—without allowing a holiday to ...tervene, giving the country an opportunity to digest the arguments of the Governor—was the ...irror of the lack of adminis-...tive experience which even ...talented, able and intellectu-...ly nimble a personality ...e Mr. C. Rajagopala-...ariar, could not conceal.

...Where was the necessity to ...laim on a Constituent Assem-... and renounce the new Con-...tution and threaten the pre-...ntion of the adumbration of ...e Federation, in a style suited more for gullible Congress mob than the cultured voters who have returned the Congress?

Speaking day before yesterday ...his second thoughts on the subject, the Prime Minister said that "he did represent the Indian National Congress but he claimed something more than that. He claimed that the country had accepted him on the Indian National Congress ticket. Let no one imagine here that they represented the Indian National Congress as if it were a separate party. It had gone through not only the fire but also the General Election" with this proviso that the General election flood extinguished the old Congress fire which the trained agitator proposes to relight by "burning" the Federation as Comrade Nehru put it.

The Prime Minister's attack on the Federation was fantastic, incredible and nothing but the usual Congress bluff as future events would show to which the past is a guide. Is the Congress going to boycott the Federation as he advised it—with the support of a majority of voters at the Gaya Congress—to boycott the Montagu reforms and Councils? If so, let him say so. Even the ban on the Councils which the Gaya Congress put, at our Prime Minister's instigation, was lifted in time for the then forthcoming elections, in response to the campaign in the country of the late C. R. Das.

Mr. Rajagopalachariar ate his words at the Special Session of the Congress at Delhi over which that brilliant Muslim leader and patriot, the late Maulana Mahomed Ali presided. I predict Premier C. R. will eat his words again. If his attack on the Federation is fantastic, it is onlyby such tactics he believes probably that he can retain the confidence—if he has it at all—of Comrade Nehru and other Idealists and Socialists.

The Prime Minister has been praised for his moderation, but his moderation consists only in his language or more correctly his delivery. The printed speech is adequately immoderate even for a Congress crowd but the spoken word must have been as freezing as an iceberg.

Premier C. R. has always been noted for moderation in language and extremism in action. Like an iceberg, he proposes to freeze out the liquor shops.

To remove foreign cloth from the market, to clothe in Khaddar Mother India—the Mother of our hopes and our dreams—has always been the aim of Mahatma Gandhi. The Premier has given two lakhs of rupees to the Spinner because he must give something as a symbol of his faith. He would have given two crores, if this Presidency's present Government could afford it. But he must pardon us for saying that Charka is only a party stunt.

Even our weavers have rejected it. What is spun must be woven. The weavers in the villages say they cannot make good cloth out of the bad charka yarn.

"Justice" has already quoted the words of a Charka expert and enthusiast in the present Ministry exposing the impossibility of reviving Charka.

"More of Mill-made yarn and hand-woven cloth" must be the new way of reviving cottage industries. Introduce and subsidize small rural spinning factories to supply yarn to a group of villages and weavers therein.

Had a step been taken in this direction, an experiment made, the Congress Ministry would have brought a ray of hope to the gloom and darkness which envelope our villages. The Budget is doomed to disappoint all those who expected that the Congress-in-office will banish poverty and unemployment.

The first Congress Budget violates the pledges of the Congress candidates to the pro-Congress but non-Congress voters. The Prime Minister cum-Finance Minister has given many explanations and apologies and his boosters in the Press are enthusiastic about the new orientation, the Congress touch, the change of outlook and so forth and so on.

But these apologies and apologists give to the expectant public only words and mere words, much chaff when good bread is what the classes in the towns and the masses in the villages need to-day. Nothing but chaff could be expected from a Party-Budget.

Whatever is good in it was provided for by the Governor's interim Ministers as handsomely acknowledged by the Prime Minister who, to his credit be it said, does not want to sail under false colours.

The compaign against Prohibition, calculated to reduce the income to the State and increase the tax-payers' burden ultimately alas, cut further the salaries of the underpaid and overworked—proclaims the first Congress Budget as an exhibition of stale Party stunts.

All the reasonings of the Finance Minister justifying prohibition only prove that a Party governs the country—a Party with a majority of voters who propose to deprive the majority of those who do not possess votes, of the little, i nexpensive luxury of toddy.

The Democracy of this new Reform Act is to day in the grip of Dictators who propose to enforce prohibition in one district, as an expensive compliment to the Prime Minister, as he fondly admitted, against those who are not voters under the new Constitution Act.

The Prime Minister claimed that his Party was the Country and that he was the State. Dictatorial Kings in semi-republican lands had claimed that right. Dictators to-dav imitate and simulate Louis XIV who is alleged to have said: "l'etat c'est moi!" (The State! I am State!)

The Prime Minister mu-t admit that his Government do not represent the majority of the toddy-drinkers who have no votes. The disenfranchised, depressed classes of Salem are to be deprived of their right to drink—a God-given right which has come down from the ages—because he hails from that district and believes in that Satyagrahic tyranny.

The Prime Minister boasted that he had the support of the majority at the General Election. The tyranny of the majority is the worst form of tyranny.

I deny that the present Constitution gives an opportunity to the majority of the people in this country to exercise a right to vote. That right has been withheld from the masses. Until Adult Franchise is introduced, until the much-talked of Constituent Assembly rises on the ashes of the Federation to cremate which comrade Nehru is preparing the country with our panic striken Prime Minister's halting aid,—the Congress should not have enforced its whim on the toddy-drinking masses. This one fact is enough to prove that democracy to-day is in the grip of the dictators who have more in common with Mussolini, Hitler, Stalin and others of that type in lands where the temple of freedom is desecrated and destroyed in the name of the people.

I recognize that our Prime Minister is handicapped by the fact that he is an All India Congress personality. The whole of India has been looking to Madras. As India is greater—at any rate larger—than the Congress, even Mr. Rajagopalachariar should have hesitated before giving to a Party what is meant for the Nation. Experience, however, will improve him. He has genius. He has a re-...arkable a...titu...e for ...ati...nce. He knows that Satyagraha can become a cloak for intolerance. As he gathers more experience, administrative knowledge will come and statesman-like wisdom linger. He is developing a head as the Finance Minister to find money. He will get it when he develops a heart to spend it on something better than stale party stunts. Let his bounty be as boundless as the sea. Then the people's love for him will be as deep.

A venerable old bird whispers to me that it is unpopular not to support the abolition of toddy and arrack shops. I admit that taxation is not popular not even spiritual but vices must be taxed not prohibited. What right have Government to deprive those whose ancestors were enjoying the right to drink even in those far-off days of Mahabharata when Soma Juice was sacred to our horoes and soldiers? If the Government wanted to reduce toddy consumption, they could have increated the tax on tapping of palm trees. But in the early and middle nineteenth century, these trees were not taxed and men were free to drink their life-giving juice. When the toddy-drinkers organize Satyagraha, a Congress Minister of this Presidency said, the Mahatma will go on a fast-unto-death. To save the Mahatma, they may give up Satyagraha, but resume it when his life is saved. It is a pity that a Minister should have suggested that the Mahatma should fast to enforce prohibition. Even the Mahatma's life is not sacred to the Congress Government who will apparently exploit it to bolster up their mania which costs the country dear. Vices pay a country more t...n v...t...s.

A REVOLUTION IN EDUCATION

Dr. Arundale Urges Nationalization

DR. COUSINS ON THE TRAVANCORE UNIVERSITY

Madras, Sept. 7.

"We need a revolution in education in India," Dr. G. S. Arundale said at Adyar on Sunday.

The occasion was a party given by Adyar residents under the Banyan Tree at which Dr. J.H. Cousins was the guest of honour.

After specifying that Dr. Cousins was going to help Their Highnesses and the Dewan in the inauguration and guidance of a Travancore University, Dr. Arundale said: "We are delighted that he should have been chosen for this particular work. For this is a special time when people are thinking, and thinking mostly wrongly, but a few of them rightly about education. I say mostly wrongly because it has been my sad experience in Adyar during the last month to watch how people seize on side issues in education and leave out of consideration great principles which now should be established if they are ever to be established seeing that we have Congress Ministers in power, a Ministry which is eager to be national."

National Education

"What we need," Dr. Arundale declared with emphasis, "is a revolution in education. We must have a national language, if we can find one; we must study in our mother tongue. and we must relieve the students of some of their curriculum burdens. But more important than all these are the essential principles of a truly national education. I am hoping that Dr. Subbaroyan, after he has consulted those who have had national educational experience, will early next year present a tentatively national grogramme of education. For however much we may multiply our Universities, add Hindi to the curriculum, and alter the school hours we have not yet begun to go to the root of the whole problem, namely the nationalisation of education. And until we do that, India will not have the citizens she needs. We must not forget the roots as we pull about the branches.

"I am hoping that this Travancore University will be of a type which will influence the whole of the education system throughout Travancore, so that not only will the University be fed by the right type of undergraduate, and the right type of school, but that the University shall give to the schools the right type of teacher. If the Travancore University can set us an example of the right type of education, we shall be immensely thankful. I hope that from guidance and advice which Sir C. P. Ramaswami Iyer and Dr. Cousins will give to this new University we shall see an enlightened State of Travancore the heart of an educational revolution not merely in Travancore but throughout the whole of the country, such a revolution as was the case with that fine and courageous temple-entry proclamation."

Dr. Arundale concluded; "I have spoken in this way to draw Dr. Cousins out, so that we may hear of what is proposed to be done, what are Travancore's educational ideals so that we may have encouragement to strive to give India a system of education that will produce citizens who have the power to put her in her rightful place among the nations of the world."

Dr. Cousins

Dr. Cousins in reply said he had nothing to add to the general principles that had been expressed on various occasions by the Dewan of Travancore, Sir C. P. Ramaswami Aiyer. On these they were in full agreement. They had worked together twenty years ago in the organization of the National University under the inspiration and wise leadership of Dr. Annie Besant. The educational principles then tested in application were fundamental and universal. They included the four main phases of culture—spiritual, aesthetical, intellectual and physical, applied in individual and group life according to the tradition, environment and needs of the students. This meant both vocational and national education in every sense of the term, as fitting the individual for a life of happy, healthy, and useful service to himself and herself and to the nation.

Dr. Cousins said he felt that the educational reformation now being begun in Travancore would become as epoch-making in education as the Temple entry Proclamation had been in religion, and as wide and beneficent in its influence. This confidence was based on some knowledge of the deep, wise and incessant solicitude of His Highness the Maharaja for the welfare of his people, and his conviction that a fundamental change in education was the surest way towards national prosperity and happiness. In working out the impiications of this view, His Highness had the immense advantage of the advice of his mother, Maharani Setu Parvati Bayi, whose knowledge of educational principles and practice was wide and varied, and whose intelligence was of the finest kind. His Highness had also an executant of the first order in his Dewan, Sir C. P. Ramaswami Aiyar, who at one time was almost as familiar a figure at Adyar as Dr. Besant, and was her constant collaborator for the political advancement of India.

Creative Impulse Of Humanity

As to his own share in the creation of the new University, Dr. Cousins said that nothing could have pleased him better, short of complete freedom to do nothing but write poetry, than to be commissioned to bring into existence a Department of Fine Arts through which the long neglected creative impulse of humanity, and its fulfilment in arts and crafts, would receive academical recognition equal to the speculative faculty in philosophy and the inquisitive faculty in science. He had preached for twenty years the gospel of art in education through our India and around the world, and the work given to him of helping to bring art fully into education and education into the life of the artist and craftsman would have all h's enthusiasm thrown into it. He had also been commissioned to orgrnize the English studies of the University and his hope was that the students of the University of Travancore would become the envy of the students of other Universities in being rid of the nightmare of "mugging up" and the temptation of "notes" that were inevitable in the overloaded, chaotic, uninteresting and memory-taxing syllabuses used elsewhere. He looked forward to the linguistic studies of the University of Travancore, vernacular and English, being mutually helpful in being treated primarily as means of expression and communication, with the detailed and logical study of their literatures taken as special subjects by those who desired them.

Concluding, Dr. Cousins said he felt that the work to which he had been called was one to which his spiritual 'guru,' Dr. Annie Besant, would have given her hearty assent, and he asked for the blessing of his Theosophical friends in his endeavours to serve the vision and intention of the heroic young Rishi-Raja whose outlook and aspiration were so much in accord with those of their immortal and glorified leader, Dr. Besant.

Introduction Of Hindi Opposed

PROTEST AGAINST MADRAS PRIME MINISTER'S REMARKS

(From a Correspondent)

Ayyampet, Sept. 5.

Under the auspices of the Ihsanul Muslim Sangham, an extraordinary meeting was held under the presidency of Janab A. K. Mohamed Sultan Sahib on 4-9-37 and the following resolutions were unanimously carried out:—

This meeting emphatically protests against the statement of the Madras Prime Minister on 2-8-37 at the Lawley Hall regarding the observance of Purdah by Muslim ladies and requests him to withdraw the same.

This meeting also emphatically protests against the introduction of Hindi in the lower forms as it will retard the progress of the school children and requests that steps be taken immediately to make Tamil compulsory both as a language subject and as medium of instruction in non-language subjects.

This meeting authorises the President to communicate the above to all concerned.

Hindi Protest Meeting

(From a Correspondent)

Tiruvadi, Sept. 5.

A public meeting of Tiruvadi, was held to-day under the auspices of Sentamil Kazhakam, when an emphatic protest was expressed against the move on the part of Government to make Hindi as a compulsory subject of study since it will impair the efficiency of students in the mother-tongue and also because it will prove detrimental to the educational progress of the pupils having a heavy curriculam of studies already.

TRICHY DISTRICT EDUCATIONAL COUNCIL

Two Brahmin Congressmen Elected

(From a Correspondent)

Trichy, Sept. 6.

Mr. A. Viswanatha Iyer and Mr. K. T. Thirumalai Thathachariar have been elected, this day as President and Vice-President of the District Educational Council, Trichinopoly. They represent the North Trichy District Board. The two posts had been occupied by two Non-Brahmins hitherto. The elected gentlemen belong to the Congress.

Justice

MADRAS TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 7, 1937

Madras Vigilance Association

APPEAL FOR FUNDS

Madras, Sept. 6.

The Honorary Secretary of the Madras Vigilance Association writes:—

The public are aware of the welfare work that the Association has been doing for 10 years in the matter of suppression of traffic in women and children in the rescue of minor girls and women involved in the traffic. Owing to the limited means available to the Association, it has not been possible to do the work as fully as it ought to be done and as the Association would like to do it. But as it is more than five years since the Madras Suppression of Immoral Traffic Act was brought into force and as the existence of a Home which can specifically serve the objects of the Act was felt to be a necessity, the Association has from the 1st of October 1936 started a Women's Home at "Branson's Gardens", Kilpauk. This Home besides being a Home for the care and training of girls sent under Orders of Court and a place of Intermediate custody under the Act serves also adult women who are willing to avail themselves of its services. It also functions as a shelter where women rescued from houses of traffic and others similarly situated can find temporary accommodation and have a chance of escaping from their old lives. The Home is in charge of a woman Superintendent assisted by a Matron. Miss Mackenzie, the Welfare Worker of the Madras Vigilance Association lives in the premises when she is in Madras and exercises general supervision over the Home. After the opening of the Home it has been possible to help nearly 100 women in one way or other.

The Government is giving a grant towards its maintenance. The Madras Corporation is also giving help. Efforts are also being made to persuade the Corporation to shoulder its responsibility in this field more fully. But, the Association has also to raise a substantial sum of Rs. 4,000 a year in providing the relief. The funds raised for that purpose are now exhausted, and the Committee appeal to the charitable public to help the work in both directions (1) by donations to the permanent Building Fund and (2) by regular subscriptions to enable the Association to maintain the Home and Shelter and to pay the monthly cost of the girls for whom we are responsible.

We feel sure that there are in the Madras Presidency many persons who would wish to help to provide a permanent home and give for that purpose either large or small donations. The society could approach Government for a building grant with a far more prospect of success if they could say that the public of Madras had already contributed towards this object a sum (say) of Rs. 50,000.

Meanwhile, we are faced with the immediate need for providing for the girls for whom the public are responsible and regular monthly subscriptions for this purpose are urgently needed and will be thankfully acknowledged.

Cheques may be sent to the Honorary Secretary of the Madras Vigilance Association, 23, Nadu Street, Mylapore, Madras.

PROTECTION OF TAMIL LANGUAGE

Society Formed At Tinnevelly

(From a Correspondent)

Tinnevelly, Sept. 4.

A society for the protection of Tamil language has been formed at Tinnevelly with Mr. M. V. Nellaiappa Pillai, Retired Tahsildar, as President and Messrs. V. S. Sivagnana Desikar, T. S. Kandaswamy Mudaliar and V. Thiruvarangam Pillai as Secretaries under its auspices. A public meeting was held in the Manthiramurthy High School on the 3rd evening under the presidency of Mr. V. S. Sivagnana Desikar when Messrs. R. V. Chockalingam Pillai, Vidwan P. K. Arunachala Gownder, of the Madura Diravian Thayumanavar Hindu College, M. S. S. Quraishi, Urudu Pandit, Madura, Diraviam Thayumanavar Hindu College, Chavadi S. Koothanainar Pillai, President, District Congress Committee, M. V. Nellaiappa Pillai, Vidwan P. C. Punnaivanatha Mudaliar and others spoke forcibly and enthusiastically opposing the introduction of Hindi.

CONNEMARA PUBLIC LIBRARY

Latest Additions

Madras, Sept. 6.

The following are the latest additions to the Connemara Public Library:—

Beale:—Divine Causation.

Blyton.—English Cavalcade.

Erasmus:—The Education of a Christian Prince.

Kilbansky and Paton Edrs:—Philosophy and History: Essays presented to E. Cassirer.

Malinowski:—The Foundations of Faith and Morals.

McDowell:—Stamped and Inscribed objects from Salencia on the Tigris.

Raphael:—The Cape to Cairo Dream:—a study in British Imperialism.

Robson and others:—The British Civil Servant.

Tiltman:—The Far East Comes Nearer.

Washburne:—Adjusting the School to the Child.

LIBRARY PROPAGANDA AT TANJORE

(From a Correspondent)

Tanjore, Sept. 4.

Mr. S. M. Fossil had a crowded programme yesterday. He delivered an address at 2 p. m. at St. Anthony's School. Mr. Areeman presided. At 3 30 p.m. he spoke at Girls' Christian High School on "Women and Library Movement". Miss E. Olsson presided. At 5 p. m. he addressed the pupils of St. Peters High School when Mr. Koil Pillai presided. The teachers assembled at 6 p. m. to listen to Mr. Fossil on the methods of inculcating the reading habit.

AT TIRUTHURAIPUNDI

(From a Correspondent)

Tiruthurpundi, Sept. 5.

A conference of the Elementary School Teachers of Tiruthurpundi Taluk was held yesterday at 3 p.m. at the local girl's school, Mr. Gopal Iyer presiding when Mr. S. M. Fossil delivered an address on "The place of teacher in rural reconstruction". At 4 p.m. Mr. Fossil delivered the inaugural address of the Board HighSchool Library Society and exhorted the students to work in villages during the holidays. At 5-30 p.m., a public meeting was held under the auspices of the Coronation Club when Mr. Fossil spoke on the Rural Library Service.

MR. P. N. RAJBHOJ AT TRIVANDRUM

President Of All-India Harijan Conference

(Associated Press)

Trivandrum, Sept. 3.

Mr. P. N. Rajbhoj, President of the All-India Harijan Conference, who is on a visit to Travancore, in a statement to the press, expresses his great satisfaction and happiness at the Travancore Temple Entry Proclamation and the manner in which it is being carried.

Mr. Rajbhoj has visited a large number of Travancore temples during his stay in Travancore for the past week, and has taken parties of Harijans with him to the temples for worship. In his statement he says that a new era has begun to the Harijan in Travancore with the throwing open of the temples. He is glad to notice that the Proclamation is being carried out with wholehearted purpose, and both Harijans and caste Hindus are fully and freely availing themselves of the great privilege of worship in these temples. His Highness the Maharaja has blessed the Harijans by this great act, which is unique in the history of India.

Mr. Rajbhoj also paid a tribute to Her Highness Maharani Setu Parvati Bayi, the Maharani Mother, for her part in the promulgation of the Proclamation, and to the Dewan, Sir C. P. Ramaswami Aiyar.

Mr. Rajbhoj had interviews with His Highness the Maharaja and the Dewan. He will visit the famous temples at Cape Comorin and Vaikom, and will then proceed to Ernakulam, Trichur, Calicut and Bangalore.

A NEW HONOUR FOR THE MYSORE DEWAN

Mysore, Sept. 6.

The Council of the Grand Priory in the British Relam of the Venerable Order of the Hospital of St. John of Jerusalem has recently nominated Sir Mirza M. Ismail, Dewan of Mysore, as Associate Commander (Brother) of that Order. Sir Mirza Ismail has signified his acceptance of the nomination.

It is regarded in England as a rare privilege to be aCommander of the Order of St. John. In India there are but few Commanders and these mostly hold a very senior rank in the St. John Ambulance Brigade. This honour, it may be pertinent to point out, is awarded for services done to humanity, irrespective of race or creed. The keen interest that Sir Mirza Ismail has taken, and is taking in the cause of promotion of the excellent work that is being done in the State by that world wide organisation, the St. John Ambulance Association, has prevailed with the Council of the Grand Priory in submitting his name to the Chapter-General of the said Venerable Order, on whose recommendation His Majesty the King, the sovereign head of the order, may grant the dignity.

RAW COTTON IN MADRAS PRESIDENCY

Madras, Sept. 4.

The receipts of loose cotton at presses and spinning mills in the Madras Presidency from 1st February, 1937, to 27th August, 1937, amounted to 425,138 bales of 400 lb. but as against an estimate of 533,100 bales of the total crop of 1936-37. The receipts in the corresponding period of the previous year were 494 470 bales. 305,401 bales mainly of pressed cotton were received at spinning mills and 184,129 bales were exported by sea while 81,337 bales were imported by sea mainly from Karachi and Bombay.

ILLEGAL GRATIFICATION

Chairman Of Debt Settlement Board Sentenced

(Associated Press)

Netrakona, Sept. 3.

Judgment has been delivered by Mr. A. H. Quairishi, I. C. S., Sub-Divisional Officer, convicting Maulvi Abbasali Mir, Chairman of the newly formed Debt Settlement Board at Hogla, on a charge of taking illegal gratification and sentencing him to rigorous imprisonment for six months and a fine of Rs. 100 in default to undergo a further term of two months' rigorous imprisonment.

Abdul Majid of Bhikunia lodged a complaint to the S.D.O., alleging that the Chairman of the Hogla Debt Settlement Board had taken a sum of Rs. 8 from him, promising to secure for him a peonship under the Board. The Chairman, however, later appointed a man named Hosenali. The S. D. O. sent the petition of complaint to the Circle Officer for enquiry and on the basis of the Circle Officer's report, summoned the chairman.

In passing orders, the Magistrate observed that the chairmen of Debt Settlement Boards and Presidents of the Union Boards had been vested with wide powers and that the sentence awarded by him should be an eye-opener to them.

During the trial two of the material exhibits in the case were missing and information has been lodged with the police to this effect.

MYSORE NOTES

(From our own Correspondent)

Mysore, Sept. 4.

The Reception Committee of the All Mysore State Local Bodies Conference has resolved to hold the conference at Mysore on the 17th and 18th October 1937.

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The Mysore City Municipal Council having adjourned one of its ordinary meeting sometime ago as a protest against the Dewan's Clospet speech, the Government have replied stating that they regret to note that a responsible body like the Mysore City Municipal Council should think it fit to adjourn its meeting without transacting any business for reasons shown in the resolution.

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His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore who had been sojourning at Bangalore returned to Mysore to-day.

COPPER FOR CHOLERA

Madras, Sept. 7.

The Secretary, Madras Presidency Homoeopathic Association, writes:—

It has been found from experience that persons working in Copper Mines and those employed in Laborataries where Copper Salts are prepared generally escape the ravages of Cholera.

Copper is therefore believed to be a good prophylactic against this dire disease. People living in places where Cholera prevails in an epidemic form will do well to wear a circular or square disc of bright metallic copper round their necks or waists as a preventive measure.

PROHIBITION OF COW SLAUGHTER

Pundit Nehru's Reply To Benares Muslim Congressmen

(Associated Press)

Benares, Sept. 4.

Mr. Jawaharlal Nehru, President of the Indian National Congress, writing to the Secretary, Benares Congress Committee, in reply to a telegram sent by Muslim Congressmen of Benares in regard to a resolution prohibiting cow-slaugter within the Municipal limits given notice of to be moved in the Benares Municipal Board, by a Congress Municipal Commissioner, says:—

"It is a well-established practice that a question like the prohibition of cow-slaughter should not be raised on a communal basis. They should only be considered with the co-operation of Muslims. A one-sided resolution in the Municipality on this subject is likely to create communal friction and should be avoided".

OPENING AND CLOSING HOURS OF EXCISE SHOPS

Strict Enforcement Of Rules By U. P. Govt.

(Associated Press)

Lucknow, (By Mail).

A Press Note issued by the U. P. Government says:—

It has come to the notice of the Government that there has been some laxity in the observance of the rules prescribing the opening and closing hours of excise shops. Orders have accordingly been issued for the strict enforcement of the rules relating to the prescribed hours of sale of excisable articles. Restrictions have been imposed on the conversion of "off" licenses into "On and Off" licenses to prevent an increase in consumption of liquor.

Instructions have also been given to the staff to devote special attention to the prevention and detection of all excise crimes particularly illicit distillation and smuggling. At the same time the Government have no doubt that the investigating staff will exercise their powers with integrity, fairness and impartiality in the prosecutions for such offences so as to ensure good and sound administration.

AWARD OF TECHNICAL SCHOLARSHIP

U. P. Government's Proposals

Lucknow, (By Mail).

Subject to the necessary funds being voted by the Legislature the Government of the United Provinces (in the industries department) propose to award during the year 1937-38 one long term technical scholarship to enable the holder to proceed abroad to undergo training in an approved subject.

The scholarship will be of the value of £150 per annum. In addition, the Government will pay a free second-class passage from Bombay to the place of study abroad by the approved route, and also with a return passage if the scholar completes the full period of his training or is compelled by sickness to return within that period.

Subject to termination earlier at the discretion of the High Commissioner for India, the scholarship will be tenable for two years from the date on which the scholar reports himself to that authority.

The subjects for training, which each applicant should himself suggest, should be of practical importance.

DOLPHIN [...] MUSE[...]

(Associated Pres[...])

Trivandrum, [...]

The Trivandrum Muse[...] acquired a dolphin [...] was caught in a [...] man's net from the s[...] the Sankhumotham beach. [...] specimen was brought t[...] Museum alive and was t[...] arily put in the fountain t[...] front of the Museum buil[...] Attempts were made to k[...] alive by filling the tank wit[...] water, and thus it was a[...] survive for about forty [...] after its capture.

Their Highnesses [...] M[...] raja, the Maharani M[...] the Elaya Raja and [...] First Princess as well [...] the Dewan, Sir C.P. Ramasw[...] Aiyar, visited the Museum [...] see the specimen.

The dolphin died last nigh[...] A complete plaster cast and th[...] skeletal structures are propose[...] to be preserved in the Museum. The dolphin was seven feet long and its maximum girth was 3¼ feet. Four species of dolphins are preserved in the Museum at present.

Captain Ferguson and [...] Dawson, two of [...] directors of the M[...] covered two species o[...] which were new to scie[...] these have been named [...] them.

EDUCATIONAL REFORM

(From a Correspondent)

Tanjore, Sept. 6.

Mr. S. M. Fossil, Secretary, Madras Library Association, delivered a lecture last evening at the Teachers' Association K. H. S. Hall, Tanjore on "Educational Reform". Mr. Fossil traced the history of education in India and said that the present system was devoid of a cu[...] tural basis. Education to [...] useful should be in consonance with the national genius of the people. He then indicated the lines on which educational reform should be effected. In conclusion, he appealed to the teachers to widen the scope of their activities and share their knowledge with the rural masses.

WAS HE AN OPTIMIST?

London (By Air Mai[...])

Recently, Mr. A. C. Newton, the superintendent of the Melbourne Benevolent Hospital for the aged and infirm, decided to convert a large room at the home into a chapel which was badly needed. He then published church papers, an appeal for furnishing for it. A well know[...] citizen has sent the first gift. [...] is a baptismal font. The s[...] hundred inmates of the home are aged between 70 and 90 years. Austral News.

New Hindi Class At Thyagarayanagar

The Organiser, Dakshina Bharat Hindi Prachar Sabha, Madras writes:—

It is proposed to start a beginner's Hindi Class at the premises of the Hindi Prachar Sabha, Thyagarayanagar from the 15th inst. The class will be held from 630 to 7-30 p. m. on Tuesday and Thursday Saturdays. Those who are desirous of joining the class are requested to give their names in the Sabha's office on or before the 12th inst.

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